The New-York Times.

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THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Authentic Information as to the Precise Status of Affairs.

Probability of Definite Action in the Senate.

Outlines of the British Demands for Concessions.

The Correspondence to be Laid Before Congress and Parliament.

Attitude of Both Governments on the Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The country may expect to-morrow the most important developments in regard to the Treaty of Washington, and it will accept in advance, with gratification, the important announcement that the situation, while not giving positive assurance that the treaty is to live, nevertheless encourages a strong and new hope that it will yet be saved. And just here it is proper to emphasize the fact that on the very night on which stock-jobbing Bohemians were telegraphing that the treaty was at an absolute end, the Government was receiving dispatches which have put a new phase upon the matter, and out of which may possibly be evolved the successful solution of the embarrassing question.

On to-morrow the British Parliament will adjourn for the Whitsuntide recess of two weeks. Lord RUSSEL's motion praying for an address to the Queen directing Great Britain to withdraw from the arbitration has been postponed from week to week, but it can now be baffled no longer, and the promised statements from GLADSTONE and GRANVILLE which were the condition of the last postponement, will doubtless be forthcoming. To-morrow these statements may or may not assume the shape of a submission of the entire correspondence to Parliament, and the action of the President in this respect will depend upon that of the British Cabinet.

If the entire correspondence is submitted in England, the President will send the same to the Senate as an Executive document, and this correspondence will cover all the dispatches, telegraphic and mail, which have passed, including the very latest, received on Friday night and yesterday. If only a brief statement of the case is made in Parliament, then it is probable a like course will be pursued here in a message to the Senate, although the President is anxious that the whole correspondence should go before the country at an early day, confident that the action of the Administration will be fully approved.

The new phase which the last dispatches have given the subject was strongly intimated in the TIMES dispatches from this city of Monday night last in these words:

"If the British Goverment should propose a new article to the treaty, to settle this question of consequential damages, it would be gravely considered by this Government, and, if the concession was sufficiently clear, it would doubtless be ratified. But there will be no settlement without such concession as will settle the point involved for all future time."

This is just what has been reached. But for a full understanding of the situation, it is necessary to go back a little and recapitulate in outline the steps by which this status has been reached. It is well understood the British Cabinet some weeks since made a proposition to settle the principle involved in the indirect claims by a negotiation outside of the Geneva Tribunal. They were led to do this because they had reason to believe that this Government did not press for any award of money damages, but only for the settlement of the principle involved. But they assumed what they had no reason for assuming, that the indirect claims were to be withdrawn in consequence of their making such a proposal. This was the basis of the recent serious misunderstanding. The reply of this Government was, in substance, that while it was entirely willing to instruct our counsel not to press for a pecuniary verdict, it had no power, even if it had the desire, to settle a principle of international law outside of the Tribunal to be binding upon both nations for the future, save by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a constitutional part of the treaty-making power of the Government.

To this the British Cabinet has responded, proposing, in positive terms, a new article to the treaty as above stated, which will be communicated to the Senate to-morrow, with the rest of the correspondence, and upon which the Senate is expected to take action.

This new article, it is understood, will set forth these facts and propositions, viz., that, whereas the Government of Great Britain holds that the question of consequential damages is not referred to the Geneva Tribunal for arbitration, and whereas the Government of the United States holds directly the reverse, and whereas both Governments are agreed as to the manner in which the principle involved shall be settled, therefore this new article, which declares that hereafter neither nation shall make any claims upon the other for consequential damages, because of any failure on the part of either to observe strict neutrality, when the other is a belligerent, is proposed to be held as such settlement, in accordance with the well-understood desire of the two Governments.

It will be for the Senate to consider, amend, reject or ratify this proposal. If favorably acted upon it involves, of course, the withdrawal of the indirect claims, it being understood that the settlement of the principle in this manner is a satisfactory concession to this Government. It will thus be seen that although there is no positive assurance that the treaty is safe, the new aspect of the question involves a possible solution.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—While it is generally believed from newspaper statements that the Treaty of Washington will fail of execution, gentlemen in official positions are not willing to make such an admission. Nothing of the official correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, which has taken place since the respective statements of the case have been filed with the Geneva Tribunal, has been given to the public; but enough is known through other channels to apprehend danger to the treaty, owing to the objection of the British Government to the presentation of claims for consequential damages, and, in effect, asking for their withdrawal as a movement preliminary to an arrangement affecting future belligerency and neutrality, and our refusal to accede to its wishes. Private letters from London recently received here say positively that the British Government will withdraw from the Geneva Tribunal rather than go before it with our claims for consequential damages pending. No such threat has, however, reached our Government. The question is now where it was several months ago when "the friendly note," objecting to our presentation of that class of claims, was received by this Government, the original positions of the two countries not having been in the least degree changed by the correspondence. The reply of Secretary FISH to the last communication received from London will not reach its destination for eight or ten days, and as the two Governments, where there is no need for haste, do not conduct their diplomacy by means of telegrams, as important errors may occur in their transmission, if for no other reason, it cannot now be said that the treaty has failed. While the Executive Department of the Government is committed against withdrawing the claims for consequential damages, and in effect deny that England should by implication dictate to us a modification of the American statement of the case, it does not follow that negotiation is at an end in this condition of misunderstanding between the two nations and while this Government does not expect any moneyed consideration for consequential damages, but desires all claims of whatever character to be disposed of forever by the Tribunal of Arbitrators, it will continue the correspondence in the hope of removing the difficulty, so that if the treaty shall fail the responsibility will rest with Great Britain, and not with the United States.

Attitude of the Respective Governments—Public Opinion in England.

LONDON, May 12.—The London *Observer* says communications have been passing between the Cabinets of Washington and London all the past week. The Government of the United States has as yet made no definite proposition of a favorable character. There is ground for hope, however, that President GRANT may recommended, and the Senate approve, a modification of the Treaty of Washington. The course of the British Government before Parliament to-morrow depends on the reply of the Washington Cabinet. Public opinion in England is averse to any action which will close negotiations for a settlement.

Opinion of the London Times of this Morning—The Indirect Claims Withdrawn in Principle.

LONDON, Monday Morning, May 13.—The *Times* and other papers of this morning are of the opinion that the announcement of Friday, that negotiations between Great Britain and the United States with regard to the indirect claims had been broken off, was premature.

The *Times* says positively that all will yet be righted. It maintains that the American Government has agreed in principle to withdraw the claims for indirect damages, and advises forbearance on the part of both Houses of Parliament.

Mrs. Pollard's Suits against Jacob E. Lyon.

From the Washington Star, May 11.

Some excitement was caused last evening in the neighborhood of the St. Cloud Hotel by the appearance of Mrs. POLLARD, the plaintiff in the suit for slander against JACOB E. LYON, in which an arrest of judgment was made by Judge HUMPHREYS yesterday, and it is alleged (and sworn to in a warrant) that she uttered words to the effect that she would shoot JACOB LYON. To prevent any breach of the peace and for protection of Mr. LYON, a friend of his—Mr. J. GOODMAN—went before Justice PLANT and obtained a warrant against Mrs. POLLARD, charging her with threats of violence, which was placed in the hands of Lieut. SKIPPON, who turned it over to the officers doing duty on that beat, with instructions to arrest Mrs. POLLARD if she made her appearance there again.

In justice to Mrs. POLLARD, we state that she was in great distress today at the publication in a morning paper to the effect that she was "on the side-walk, pistol in hand, gunning for Mr. LYON." She exhibited in the *Star* office the object which she claims she held in her hand, and which looked like a pistol to the excited friends of Mr. LYON. It was a "rat" for ladies' hair, and it did, as she grasped it, look a little formidable. She says that she has been in the habit of going to the St. Cloud because she honestly believes that she has a legal right to the possession of the premises; that she went there yesterday with no hostile intention, and made no threats; and, finally, that Mr. LYON need not be afraid of her shooting him. She said, further, with tears in her eyes, that she will vindicate her character, for the sake of her children, if it takes all the money she has, and all the Courts will award her in her suits. She acknowledges that she was excited at the loss of her slander suit through "a legal technicality."

The first of the series of suits brought against LYON by Mrs. POLLARD was for the recovery of the value of her clothing, which she charged him with detaining, in which she received judgment for $532, which was duly paid by the defendant. The next case was for a breach of contract, (lease of hotel,) in which she received a verdict for $1,000, and which was affirmed yesterday in the Circuit Court. In the next case—slander suit—she received a verdict for $10,000 damages, and the judgment in this case was set aside by the Court in General Term yesterday. Another case is yet pending against LYONS in the Circuit Court, a suit for damages for forcible imprisonment in the Insane Asylum, and it will probably come up at the next term of the Court.

Another Cincinnati Delegate Identified—A Secession Democrat.

From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal, May 5.

"To be wounded in battle and have your name spelled wrong in the gazettes" was BYRON's definition of glory, and the mortification experienced by heroes under such circumstances will no doubt be experienced by "Col." W. M. RACKERBY, of Sutter County, who represented California in the Cincinnati Convention. After having taken a prominent part in the proceedings of that illustrious body, cast the vote of California for GREELEY, and participated in the adoption of the "second Declaration of Independence," what must be his disgust upon learning that all of his patriotic efforts have been credited to either ROCKABY or ROCKERBY. The Simon-pure RACKERBY has always been a pronounced secession Democrat, and was one of those whom the Democracy classify as having "been true in the dark days." Col. RACKERBY—"Reverend" is his true title—having thus been robbed of the fame to which his Cincinnati exploit entitled him, will be compelled to fall back upon the honor of having Rackerby's Landing named after him, a place that may eventually be considerable of a town—if it ever has any houses.

Destructive Fire in Pittsburg—Loss About $500,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 12.—The lead-works of FAHNESTOCK, HAZLETT & SCHWARTZ, on Liberty-street, took fire this afternoon, and were entirely destroyed, together with the dwelling adjoining. FAHNESTOCK, HAZLETT & SCHWARTZ's loss is very large—probably $500,000; insured for $60,000—$5,000 in each of the following companies: North American, of Philadelphia; Hartford, of Hartford; International, of New-York; Delaware Mutual, of Philadelphia; Union, of Bangor, Me., and the balance in Pittsburg companies.

CONNECTICUT.

Progress of the Struggle for the United States Senatorship.

Its Origin and Purpose—Relative Claims of the Candidates—Effect of the Bolt on the Presidential Election.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday May 11, 1872.

There is something both discouraging and disgusting in the present condition of political affairs in this State. No party ever made a more gallant fight than did the Republicans of Connecticut this Spring. All personal issues were subordinated to the general good, and there was everywhere the most hearty support of the State ticket. But the triumph has scarcely been achieved when the ranks of the victors are rent into factions, and selfish ambition is threatening to throw away all the fruits of victory. This lamentable condition has been already sketched at some length in the TIMES, but the importance of the crisis justifies a résumé of the facts, so that the public may arrive at just conclusions.

A RETROSPECT.

During the last canvass of the State it was well understood that in case the Republicans secured the Legislature Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY and Hon. O. S. FERRY would be candidates before that body for United States Senator. But the question was not permitted to enter into the canvass and put its result in jeopardy by the jealousies it would raise. While I have no evidence, and do no believe that Senator FERRY took any steps to secure the election of representatives favorable to himself, I am certain that Gen. HAWLEY did not. I was with him much of the time, and know of my own knowledge that he did not attempt in any way to enforce his claims. In one of my letters to the TIMES during the canvass, I made some indirect allusion to the Senatorial question, and upon seeing it he asked me as a personal favor to say nothing of that matter until after the election. They were, he said, to have a hard fight, and it was the first duty of all true Republicans to do everything to carry the State, and to omit to do everything which might make the result uncertain. In this spirit he went through the campaign, doing more than his full share to insure success, as he had done many times before. After the election was over and it was found that the Republicans had a majority of nineteen in the House of Representatives and nine in the Senate, the friends of Gen. HAWLEY began to take steps to ascertain the views of members on the Senatorial question. All that was done was to inquire of some one supposed to know the opinions of the member what they were, and by this course Gen. HAWLEY was soon informed that he had a very large majority of the Legislature. Nothing more than this was even attempted; not a particle of pressure of any sort was brought to bear upon the members, as there was no necessity for anything of the sort. The plain truth was that Gen. HAWLEY was the choice of nine-tenths of the Republican Party of Connecticut. In six counties of the State there were but six members of the Legislature opposed to him, and so great was his popularity that four members of the fifteen in Senator FERRY's County of Fairfield were in his favor. Lest it may be said that improper influences were brought to bear to secure these men, it may be added that when the two members for Danbury were nominated, a gentleman present said he desired to know before supporting them where they were on the Senatorial question. Both candidates immediately and unequivocally stated that they should vote for Gen. HAWLEY, whereupon there was general applause, and both candidates in the face of this declaration received the entire Republican vote of the town.

GEN. HAWLEY'S POPULARITY.

There was abundant reason for this popularity. Gen. HAWLEY had been identified with the Republican Party of Connecticut from its birth. He had always been an earnest, hard, unselfish worker in its behalf. When the war came he had stepped into the ranks, shouldered a musket and gone into the field, to do battle for his principles. He had served with great credit and came with high rank and renown from the war into which he had entered as a private soldier. With the return of peace he did not cease to do battle for the principles for which he had freely risked his life. In addresses before the people, and as editor-in-chief of the *Hartford Courant*, he unflinchingly upheld the Republican cause. He was a positive man who could always be relied upon. There was never anything uncertain about him. Everybody knew where to find him at all times. He never went into corners to canvass public issues in private whispers. Such a man was sure to have hosts of political adherents, but besides being true to his political convictions, Gen. HAWLEY was true to his friends, personal and political. Nobody could accuse him of betraying a trust. Nobody knew of his ever violating a pledge. Nobody could suspect him of any meanness. A bold, sincere, natural man, he knit men to him, and his great popularity in the State could be a wonder only to those who were wholly ignorant of his character.

SENATOR FERRY AND THE PEOPLE.

On the other hand, Senator FERRY had no strong personal following. A man of great ability, having a mind of large analytical power, he was a man of the forum rather than of the people. There was nothing about him to attract popular sympathy, and outside of his own immediate neighborhood he had no popular support. He was thought to be a man of rectitude, personal as well as political, and his presence in the Senate was generally held to be an honor to the State. But he was in such exceedingly feeble health that he had been unable, during a portion of his term, to attend to the interests of his constituents, and it came to be generally considered that he would not be a candidate for re-election. It is not singular, therefore, that Republican sentiment settled upon Gen. HAWLEY as the proper successor of a man who had been, at best, a Senator by accident, and who, having been physically unable to bear the burdens of office, was supposed to desire to retire to private life. Nobody thought that the wish for office was so strong in this decrepit man, that holding to life, as he was, by a most frail tenure, he would be willing to sacrifice his party to retain his place; yet this is just what has happened.

REPUBLICANISM IN PERIL.

It cannot be too soon or two clearly stated that the Republican Party of Connecticut is in danger of being wrecked by the devotion of a few of its representatives to a man. There is no question of principle whatever in the squabble which has arisen concerning the Senatorship. The plain truth is, that some half dozen members of the Legislature having declared their purpose to vote for FERRY "first, last and all the time," they have had sufficient influence to make imminent a bolt which, with the help of the Democrats, may return their favorite to the Senate. Out of the 145 Republican members, Gen. HAWLEY is the undoubted choice of 128, but as it requires 131 to elect, it will be seen that it is within the power of FERRY's friends to disrupt their party while they secure their man, but to do this seventeen Republican must have the aid of all but one of the 115 Democrats in the Legislature. Seeing a chance to destroy Republican power, the 115 Democrats have professed a great desire to be swallowed by the seventeen Republicans, and have done everything in their power to foment the trouble. They have expressed intense admiration for FERRY, and an extreme readiness to vote for him, which ought to have had the effect of opening the eyes of the seventeen recalcitrants, but, unhappily, it has not had that effect. Declaring their purpose to be simply the election of Mr. FERRY, they have been certain while courting Democratic assistance to that end that they are and intend to remain Republicans. They know perfectly well that these 115 Democrats are not going to vote for Mr. FERRY without exacting from him pledges which he cannot give as a Republican, yet they are certain they will vote for him. Denouncing a caucus as iniquitous when it nominates Gen. HAWLEY, they are anxious for it as a means of whipping Democrats into the support of FERRY. Without intending it, perhaps, Mr. S. H. SCRANTON, Mr. ASA BLOODWARD, Mr. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, and others of the inconsiderate friends of Senator FERRY, are wofully inconsistent, and are being used by the Democracy to disrupt their party.

THE BOLT AND THE FALL ELECTION.

The squabble is a most unfortunate affair, and as all the facts have been given to the readers of the TIMES, there is little use in dilating upon them. If the bolters succeed in electing Senator FERRY, there are some who believe that the Democrats must inevitably carry the State at the Presidential election, but the more sensible Republicans do not share in this opinion. Gov. JEWELL declares that whatever happens at New-Haven on Wednesday, the State is sure for the Philadelphia nominees. He deprecates the bolt in the strongest terms, and says that Gen. HAWLEY, being the regular nominated candidate of the Republican Party for Senator, having received 98 votes to 12 for FERRY, is entitled to the support of every member of the party in the Legislature. In his opinion the bolt originated solely in unreasonable devotion to personal interests, but he admits that it may end in the formation of a Greeley party in Connecticut, of which there was not the slightest chance, except for this affair. He has strong hopes, which are shared by the most careful observers, that it will be impossible for the bolters to carry through their schemes, but that Gen. HAWLEY will be elected by a decided majority, as he is entitled to be. In that case, the party will be kept intact, and no bad results will follow the affair, except to those few misguided gentlemen who have sought to overawe the majority of their party by threatening a bolt.

E. C.

WASHINGTON.

Charges Against the Kansas Senators to be Investigated—Amendatory Election Law—The Struggle Over the Tariff.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, as will be seen by the proceedings of the Senate on Saturday, are determined to investigate thoroughly the charges against Senators CALDWELL and POMEROY, and will therefore sit in this city and elsewhere to make such investigation. An examination by the Committee of the evidence submitted by the Kansas Legislature showed that there was nothing whatever against Senator POMEROY, and the first disposition was to report to that effect. But after further consideration, and upon the suggestion of Senator POMEROY himself, who declined to see his colleague alone subjected to an investigation on charges which had also been made against him, it was resolved to include the cases of both Senators in the resolution calling for persons and papers.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Senate agreed before adjournment yesterday that the vote on the Amendatory Election law should be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The bill would have passed yesterday, but for the desire of Mr. CASSERLY to support with a speech an amendment which he offered late in the afternoon. He is going to enlighten the Senate and country about the interference of Federal anthority in California elections, and the proceedings at the polls near Mare Island, an amendment upon the adoption of which much stress was laid by the Democratic members of the Senate, to place the appointment of election inspectors with District instead of Circuit Judges, was lost by a vote of 19 to 25. The bill has produced a surprisingly small amount of opposition, considering that it may be construed as one of the centralizing measures against which the Cincinnati platform is directed. Mr. THURMAN admitted that he did not consider the law any more in the interest of one party than another, though he opposes it upon principle.

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE TARIFF.

Throughout the session yesterday the House was in a sad state of misunderstanding and confusion on the Tariff bill. The decisions of the Chair were such as to raise constant points of order, made generally by men anxious only to embarrass the majority, or to prevent any tariff action whatever. The Committee of the Whole was constantly getting into complications over the amendments, which were offered without number, out of which it could only extricate itself by rising. The pending paragraph was Mr. DAWES' ten per cent. substitute, the pivotal part of the bill. Although the day was seemingly a wasted one, little actual progress being made on the paragraph, yet a most important step of Congress was taken. This was Mr. DAWES' motion to close all debate on the pending paragraph. This was carried by the unexpected vote of 85 to 41, and that vote practically settles that Congress will pass a tariff bill this session. It cuts off the power of the extreme protectionists and the free-traders to retard progress by speeches which they were prepared to deliver in exhaustless number. The power of amendment still remains, and the determination to exercise it without stint is apparent. But if the majority continues to be as decisive as that which stood firmly by Mr. DAWES all day Saturday, the managers in these tactics will soon weary of a struggle so hopelessly against them. The fight over the remaining sections of the bill will not be a long one, the vital point being passed. The friends of the present bill are jubilant over this second triumph, and hope to send it to the Senate this week or early in the next. As the Senate has already thoroughly discussed the ten per cent. clause, and already passed it once, there is no reason why there should be any great delay in that body.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia approve the bill appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the Washington Monument. The sum of $230,000 has already been expended upon the work, and $322,000 will be needed to complete the shaft, while the cost of the whole work, including the shaft and "pantheon," or base, is estimated to be $1,122,000. The Committee unanimously approve the plan of this monument, and of the work that has been already done, and bear cheerful testimony to the energy, integrity, economy and patriotic love which animated and governed the transactions of the "Washington National Monument Society," and especially commend the design of building the monument by the voluntary contributions of the people of the United States.

GENTILES IN UTAH TO BE PROTECTED.

The Secretary of War has recommended an appropriation of $120,000 for the erection of a five-company military post near Beaver City, Southern Utah, 200 miles from Salt Lake City. Witnesses who were present at the Mountain Meadow massacre, in which over 120 innocent men, women and children were slaughtered in the most barbarous manner, feel that their lives would be rendered insecure should they testify to the facts; but they say that whenever the Government of the United States will guarantee them protection they will freely testify to all the facts. Associate Justice HAWLEY says that he is fully satisfied from his experience in that district for the last three years as the judicial officer of the Court, that their feeling of insecurity is well founded, and that it will require a military force established in that district, say at the City of Beaver, of at least five companies, to render the protection needed effective. This recommendation is indorsed by GOV. WOOD and Gen. ORD.

FOREST FIRES.

Conflagrations in the Mountain Woods Still Raging.

Villages in Imminent Peril—Alarm Among the Inhabitants—The Sun Obscured by Dense Clouds of Smoke.

Three Miles of Burning Woods in Ulster County—Chichester Saved with Difficulty.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 12.—Reports from Chichester, Ulster County, say that the mountain fires there are three miles in length, and that birds and game are fleeing before the flames. The sight at night is represented as being grand beyond description. On Friday, all day, the smoke was so dense the sun was obscured, and the united efforts of 150 men alone saved the village of Chichester. The atmosphere was so hot that at times they had to throw themselves face downward to avoid suffocation. The greatest anxiety is felt for rain.

Disastrous Fire in the Woods of South Mountain.

CARLISLE, Penn., May 12.—A disastrous fire has been burning for the past six days on South Mountain. It commenced in the vicinity of the Pine Grove Furnaces. Today it is raging stronger than ever, and is rapidly working down the mountain towards Holly Spring. A large quantity of trees have been destroyed.

The Woods in Sullivan and Delaware Counties Burning—Immense Destruction of Property—Prayers for Rain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, May 11, 1872.

The forest fires are still raging in this vicinity, and reports of fearful ravages are daily received. The prayer of the country is for rain, as copious falls of that alone can stay the element that is laying waste a vast extent of valuable timber land, doing incalculable damage to farms, and sweeping buildings away in many places. Every leaf and twig is as dry as a long-continued spell of hot weather can make them, and the least spark communicated to the woods is sufficient to fire acres upon acres. For several days a strong wind has been blowing, which drives the flames along with fearful velocity, and makes "fighting fire with fire" a dangerous as well as useless operation.

In the immediate vicinity of this place the fires have burned themselves out, and the dense cloud of smoke that has obscured the sun for many days is clearing away; but in the mountains of Sullivan and Delaware Counties the fires are still raging with unabated fury. In Lumberland, Forestburg, Highland, Tusten, and other towns of Sullivan, not only standing timber, but logs and manufactured lumber have been destroyed in immense quantities, and farming, lumbering, and all other occupations have for the time been suspended to fight fire. In the vicinity of Cochieten, this country presents a dreary aspect, the mountains having been burned bleak and barren. Although these fires are miles distant, they illuminate the heavens so brilliantly that they seem but a short way off. Looking up the Delaware Valley last night, the sky presented to the beholder a sight as grand as the most brilliant display of aurora borealis.

In the vicinity of Deposit, in Delaware County, for nearly two weeks the fires have been burning in the forests, and they appear to increase in fury rather than abate. On the lands belonging to JOHN LUSCOMB and J. M. HALL, near the "Summit," along the Erie Railway, a most terrible fire is raging. On both sides of the Erie Railway track, from the Summit to near Deposit, the fires have added to the other great perils of railroading. For miles trains have been compelled to run a fiery gauntlet, the track at times being invisible for the smoke. The heat is described as almost unbearable.

Near Pine Grove fire was communicated to the woods, on Thursday, from a smoldering brush-pile, which had been burned the day before, and was swept rapidly over a large tract of land. The Pine Bush school-house was near, and in imminent danger. The scholars, large and small, turned out *en masse*, and battled with the flames all day, and at last succeeded in confining its extent to a comparatively small territory. If their efforts had been unavailing, most valuable property would have been consumed.

The Summit, which is nearly two thousand feet above tide-water, has presented a terribly-beautiful sight for miles around for several nights. Great bands of flame encircled it at intervals, and its greatest hight was crowned with fire. On Land Pond Hill the fire is sweeping over the heavily-timbered land of DEVEREAUX & CLARK, extensive lumbermen of Deposit, and the fine tract of JOHN P. DEAN. Miles of fences have been burned here, and numerous newly seeded fields destroyed.

Broome County forests are also ablaze in many localities. Near Killaway a steam-mill, residence, barns and other out-buildings belonging to Mr. R. M. RICHARDSON, the dwelling of JOSEPH PIKE, and about two million feet of logs, and a large quantity of other lumber, have been destroyed by fire communicated from the burning woods. Reports of great ravages by forest fires also come from other parts of the country, but no details are given.

What the Cincinnati Convention Really Meant—Buchanan II.

From the Westliche Post, May 11.

Our northern chivalry copy the former slave barons of the South in all particulars. Those Southrons who resembled the feudal nobility of the fifteenth century, strove hard against a strong centralized government. For them a simple, yes, half-witted king was always their idol of a ruler, because under such a one they could do what they chose.

Our slave barons of 1830 and 1860 clung to the same principle, that the main object for their purposes, a willing and pliant tool, should occupy the Presidential chair; one who would assent willingly to every dictation of theirs.

For this reason DOUGLAS was slaughtered in 1860—as now ADAMS. These slave-barons could not use an independent, self-relying man.

Our Northern imitators of this Southern chivalry entertain the same ideas and follow up the same plans. JOHNSON was too obstinate for them, therefore he had to go. They thought GRANT was simple, plain, and unskilled in political matters; one who did not understand anything but soldiering, and would not learn, could therefore be made useful to them in their hands. But when GRANT proved himself as competent a President as he had been a great and successful General, and made up his mind to be *President of the United States in deed and in fact, and not President of a few oligarchists*, the latter pack set up a universal howl, and in their eyes no man suddenly had become so corrupt and untrustworthy as he.

Three great Empires went down in Europe through the evil machinations of just such party magnates, who had usurped the power of the people, and did not allow a strong centralized government to take root. These three Empires were Germany, Poland, Hungary. The two latter have now lost their identity—sacrifices, streams of blood were required to resurrect the German realm.

A similar fate—at least that of dissolution into several small republics—may await us if we do not stop the game of these latter-day magnates in time.

If the office of President be dangerous as an institution, why not abolish it altogether; that stands to reason. But a mere plaything of a President in the hands of a Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz, John Cochrane, &c., a sort of *Roi d'Tretot*, or Presidential night-cap, is the most ludicrous acquisition that could ever be held out to a nation like ours, and it would make us appear supremely ridiculous in the eyes of the civilized world.

But these Cincinnati magnates did not entertain this opinion by any means, and they surely would have put their calling had they not the welfare of the country over and above their own personal aspirations and intrigues.

The first balloting pointed unquestionably to ADAMS as the coming man, and without the tricks and devices of the delegates ADAMS would certainly have been nominated.

But as he was too self-relying and independent, the Browns, Schurzs, Fentons, &c., feared that with him they would jump from the frying-pan into the fire.

They intend to give us a second BUCHANAN—as before the rebellion BUCHANAN I. was only a figurehead—to sanction everything that had been planned and willed by JEFF. DAVIS, STEPHENS, FLOYD, SLIDELL, &c.—so these intriguers from Missouri contemplate at this day to install GREELEY in the White House to say "Yes" to everything they dictate, and under their leadership this country would have the opportunity to encounter the same events that shook it from roof-tree to foundation-stone during and immediately after BUCHANAN's term. This nomination will be applauded by all former slaveholders and secessionists.

In this city there was great joy over the news of his nomination among all the Copperheads and their tools of the Press. Every one of them hurrahed "Long live Buchanan II."

Missouri aspires to play the same part formerly enacted by South Carolina; but if her political wire-workers, who pressed that State back into the bosom of the immaculate Democratic church, hope to find the German-Americans the willing and servile voting cattle of old, they are wofully mistaken.

We are heartily tired of these intriguers and brawlers, who are ever full of reform, honesty and virtue—pretending to these—but in reality only striving after personal gains, and thereby undermining the welfare of the nation. No considerations of our German birth shall prevent us from exposing the dangerous plans of SCHURZ, and we will ever warn his blind adherents to beware of his syren songs and false and idle phrases. Every American citizen conscious in his self-respect, will be but too proud not to receive a President at the hands of such schemers and intriguers.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Bank of Belgium has raised its rate of discount to five per cent.

The apportionment of State taxes for Monmouth County, N. J., is $82,795 74.

Ex-Gov. CLAFLIN it is thought will succeed Congressman GEORGE M. BROOKS.

Gen. HAWLEY says he has not been in New-Haven since election day.

Hon. JOHN F. BENJAMIN is named for the Republican nomination for Governor of Missouri.

Hon. C. W. GILFILLAN is again urged for Congress in the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania.

Only fourteen counties were represented in the Pennsylvania Labor Reform State Convention.

Gen. N. P. BANKS has been invited to speak on political affairs in Titusville, Penn., at an early day.

JEFFERSON DAVIS cheered the Greeley men in Jackson, Miss., by making them a brief visit last week.

In Oregon the Democrats as dissatisfied with the State ticket, and there will probably be three tickets in the field.

PARRY's dog-sledge and raft expedition in search of the open polar sea sails from San Francisco, via Alaska, this week.

Delaware fruit-growers have raised the cry of not more than a third of a crop of strawberries on account of the want rain.

The Catholic Temperance Societies of Wisconsin are to hold a State Convention in Watertown on the 18th of June.

At Philadelphia there were fifty deaths from small-pox for the week, an increase of fifteen over last week.

The shops attached to the rolling-mills of ATKINS BROTHERS, Pottsville, Penn., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $15,000; partially insured.

The crops throughout Utah are reported to be in fine condition. There is little or no fear this year of a grasshopper plague.

It is said HENDRICKS was to have been DAVIS' Secretary of State, but somehow things are not turning out that way.

All the Republican papers in the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania urge the re-election of Hon. JOHN B. PACKER to Congress.

Contracts to the amount of nearly half a million dollars have been made for buildings to be erected in Salt Lake during the next six months.

The St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar, of Philadelphia, are expected in Boston May 27, as guests of the Boston Commandery.

The Mercer County delegates to the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention are instructed to vote for M. C. TROUT for Governor.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that the Republicans throughout the Northern Reserve repudiate the Cincinnati nomination and stand by GRANT.

A negro in jail at Carthage, Tenn., charged with rape on a white lady, was recently taken out by five men and hanged to a tree, and afterward shot with pistols.

The recent steamer excursion on the Great Salt Lake was highly successful, and will be often repeated during the Summer for the benefit of tourists.

The Herkimer County Democratic Convention sends Gen. Z. C. PRIEST, of Little Falls, delegate to the State Convention, and indorses GREELEY and BROWN.

Hon. LEWIS CIDDEBACK is delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, from the Second Orange District; alternate, Dr. J. D. FRIEND.

A Hudson River Railroad brakeman, named PALMER CARMAN, of Greenbush, was thrown from a car, and his head severed from his body, on Saturday night, at Croton.

Two Democratic papers in this State of little influence in or out of their party, urge the nomination of Judge SANFORD E. CHURCH for President by the National Democratic Convention.

The Boston *Journal* says it is proposed by those self-appointed delegates to Cincinnati from Massachusetts who were scalped at Cincinnati to hold a meeting in Boston, to see what can be done about it.

A leading Democrat in the West is a little doubtful about going GREELEY, and expresses himself thus: "I would stoop a great way to conquer; but to stoop so far and get licked after all, wouldn't be agreeable."

Judge DAVID DAVIS dined with Ex-Senator T. A. HENDRICKS, Hon. J. E. MCDONALD, E. S. ALVORD, JOHN E. RISLEY, DAN. VOORHEES' brother-in-law, and other prominent Democrats in Indianapolis, on Wednesday last.

It is asserted that two men who claimed seats in the Cincinnati Convention, as delegates from this State, were thrown out by the Committee on Credentials, and subsequently took seats as delegates from Connecticut.

Several surviving soldiers of the Mexican war residing in Minnesota, held a meeting in St. Paul on Wednesday last, and voted to have a reunion in the same city on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is getting impatient, and calls upon all his "heretofore Democratic contemporaries" (*sic*) to take sides at once for or against GREELEY. As for himself, give him a straight Democratic ticket, or let him perish in the last ditch.

The Maryland Fire King, who, several weeks ago, was so badly burned in Baltimore, started out recently on a second tour, after the disasters which befel him having been repaired. He has, however, again returned home, thoroughly persuaded that fire is too hot for him to handle.

PHIL. SMITH, a San Francisco stock operator, has been arrested, charged with falsely representing himself as the agent of JOHN P. JONES, thereby inducing the firm of CHILD & TIBBEY to purchase a large amount of Chollar stock on JONES' account, which he had no authority to order.

An Oregon correspondent describes the Democratic candidate for Congress as a plain, sandy-haired man, "not advanced enough to wear a white shirt, though he succeeds in surmounting his woolen overshirt with a paper collar, which shows that he belongs to the present age."

Accounts from the Assembly District Conventions held to select delegates to Elmira generally say that there is substantial unanimity among Republicans of this State in favor of the renomination of President GRANT, and that the Republicans who indorse GREELEY are few in number.

Bostonians are gloating over a remarkable instance of the constancy of averages, as shown in the statistics of delinquents at the public library for the last two years. During the last year, in a circulation for home use of 346,000, one borrower in fifteen kept books over a fortnight, and one in 348 kept them over three weeks, and these are precisely the proportion shown in the previous year's home use of 293,710.

The New Fortifications at Strasbourg.

The *North German Correspondent* says that Strasbourg, according to German journals, is to be surrounded by a girdle of eighteen forts, at an average distance of about one German mile from the enceinte of the town. Five of those forts to the north-west of the city will be first built. Their construction has been undertaken by various companies of contractors, and are to be completed by the 1st April, 1875. A commencement has been made by erecting a number of temporary dwellings, sufficient to accommodate from 800 to 1,000 masons at each of the sites. These men will chiefly come from other parts of Germany, as the Alsatians are disinclined to accept employment on the works. The remaining thirteen forts will not be begun until the first five are completed. The total expense is estimated at from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 of thalers. When all are finished, and not till then, the old fortifications will be demolished.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Large Deficit in the Annual Budget in Spain.

Extraordinary Taxation to be Resorted to to Meet it.

Gambetta Recommends Patience and Tenacity to the Alsatians.

Defeat and Disorganization of the Mexican Revolutionists.

Telegraph Lines Restored Between Matamoras and Reynosa.

SPAIN.

The Collapsing Revolt—Large Deficiency in the Budget.

MADRID, May 12.—The Carlists continue to give in their submissions to the officers of the Government. Marshal SERRANO will have the greater portion of the forces under his command concentrated in the Province of Biscay to-morrow.

The annual Budget has been made public. The expenditures of the past fiscal year were 662,000,000 pesetas, and the receipts 558,000,000. The Budget proposes to levy a tax of ten per cent. on railway fares. The tax on the interest of the internal debt is retained. Legacies are also taxed, and the tax on landed property is increased ten per cent. The Budget for the maintenance of the clergy is continued substantially without change.

FRANCE.

Gambetta's Advice as to the Means of Obtaining Satisfaction from Germany.

PARIS, May 12.—M. GAMBETTA, replying to an address from a deputation of Alsatians, said France must not speak of revenge. He advised them to adopt patience and tenacity as the watchwords for the future. True to a policy of which these are the key-notes, France would obtain satisfaction without resorting to the sword.

MEXICO.

Telegraphic Communication Re-Established Between Matamoras and Reynosa.

MATAMORAS, May 12.—Telegraphic communication was re-established with Reynosa yesterday, and will be open to Camargo to-morrow. Gen. TREVINO, with a small cavalry force, left Camargo four days ago, going in the direction of Linares and Monterey. Gen. QUIROGA left at the same time, with a few infantry, marching toward Mier, which is also en route to Monterey by a different road than that taken by TREVINO. The revolutionary force with them was small, unclad, and in need of provisions. Gen. CEVALLOS entered Reynosa today. It is rumored that Gen. CORTINA refuses to obey Gen. CEVALLOS' orders, and will operate on his own account and live off the country. This, however, needs confirmation.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

Proclamation of the President Regarding Foreign Consuls and Crews of Foreign Vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The following proclamation was issued yesterday:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, Pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting Consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation, and such proclamation been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received, that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[L. S.] (Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13—1 o'clock A. M.—The lowest barometer north of Lake Ontario has continued moving northward and down the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure is now highest over the upper lake region. Clear and partially cloudy weather is now prevailing over the New-England and Middle States, with light northerly to westerly winds; also, north and west of the Ohio Valley, with easterly winds. Clear weather over the Southern States, with light winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, winds veering to northwesterly and north-easterly, and generally clear and pleasant weather over the New-England, Middle and South Atlantic States; from the latter westward, clear and pleasant weather, with easterly to southerly winds; from the Ohio Valley northward and westward, easterly to southerly winds, with clear and partially cloudy weather. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Desperate Assault by Roughs in Philadelphia on Germans and on the Police.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 12.—This afternoon, a gang of rowdies attacked a number of peaceful Germans at Smith's Island, opposite the city. Three special officers interfered, and, securing three men, took them on board the boat to bring them across to the city. They were followed by the gang of roughs, and a fearful fight took place on board, in which several men were badly injured. The officers were severely hurt. On reaching the city, other officers came to their assistance, and a running fight took place through the streets, for a distance of three squares. None of the gang were captured. One of the officers had his head cut and ribs broken. Another was terribly beaten.

Probable Homicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADEPHIA, May 12.—This evening WM. RAMSEY, night watchman, employed at the Girard Tube works of MURPHY & CO., was shot by SAMUEL WOODLOW, driver for the same firm. WOODLOW entered the place and demanded a horse, which RAMSEY had no right to give him without an order. This he told WOODLOW, who, in a frenzy, drew his revolver and fired. The ball entered RAMSEY's nose and passed behind his left ear, producing a dangerous wound. The wounded man was taken to the hospital. WOODLOW has not yet been arrested.

The Oil Production in April.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., May 12.—The *Courier* of this city will publish, to-morrow morning, the following report of the production of petroleum for the month of April:

	Barrels.
Total production	498,780
Daily average	16,626
Increase in daily average over March	862
Stock May 1	1,019,387
Increase in total stock during April	77,337

The number of wells being drilled is 277.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL POLITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Rev. G. A. JACOB, D. D. New-York: T. WHITTAKER.

At a time like the present, when the question of ecclesiastical government forms almost a subject of division in the Episcopal Churches both of England and America, it is a matter of the utmost importance that it should be plainly defined, which among the present customs have the sanction of apostolic usage, and which of them are due to later innovations, wholly unwarranted, if not disapproved, by inspired authority. Dr. JACOB has in his review of the subject, combined great judicial acumen and wide research, and though a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, the conclusions he arrives at are in many ways hostile to its organization as it now exists. He can find no sanction for that form of Church government known as Episcopal, nor for the dogma of apostolic succession. In respect to the ministry he says: "According to Scripture truth the Christian ministry is not a priesthood, and Christian ministers are not priests, are not invested with any sacerdotal powers, and have no sacerdotal functions to perform." In like manner, the Church is a community of believers in the essential doctrines of the Christian religion, no matter how or by whom it may be organized. Other questions are considered, such as Church discipline, the sacraments, &c., and statements made concerning them, which are, perhaps, only novel from neglect of correct usage. In conclusion he recommends a revision of the Episcopal Church service and polity, so that much that is evidently unscriptural may be eliminated, and its future existence made secure. The work is written in an exceptionally able manner, and the reputation of its author, besides its evident merit, will ensure it a very general reading.

WITHIN AND WITHOUT. By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL. D. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

The first word in the title indicates very fully, if not clearly, the nature of this poem; the additional claim is one which the contents in no way sustains. It is in fact made up of a series of self-torturing introspections, carried to a wearisome length, by a man to whom neither religion or love offer the solace commonly supposed to be derived from them. By this very refinement of modern thought, which threatens the extinction of the healthy and perhaps real elements of poetry, the action or plot of the play is made wholly secondary to the thoughts and comments which it incidentally excites. The main thread of the story is lost in laboring through the catechetical soliloquies in which Count Julian so frequently indulges, and the reader reaches the end with only a vague conception of the actual meaning of the poet. Indeed, this fact seems to have been realized by the author, and he has sought in part to correct it by an addition which ruins the poem as a work of art. He sees in a dream "a world not realized," in which the misunderstandings of the present are explained, its incongruities readjusted, its needless sorrow changed to happiness. This is undoubtedly a very delightful consummation, but it is one as false to art as it is to nature.

ANCIENT AMERICA. By J. D. BALDWIN, (with illustrations,) New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

But little attention has been given to the evidences of early civilization in America; the mounds, mines and alignments of a race infinitely superior to the Indians, but who have long since departed, are found scattered over the Western prairies, or moldering away in huge ruins among the forests of Yucatan; yet our knowledge of the builders and their origin, even after the great advance in scientific investigation, is as vague as when COLUMBUS first discovered the country. The above volume is the only complete summary of these relics that has yet been published, and though the author writes rather as a student than an investigator, his book is exceedingly interesting, and, it is to be hoped, will incite others to give this subject the thorough examination it so well deserves. Concerning the origin of this older race of Americans, Mr. BALDWIN speaks with wise caution, the comparative information possessed respecting them and their works, being altogether too superficial to warrant the assumption of any definite conclusions.

THE THEORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By W. STANLEY JEVONS, M. A. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

This work, though somewhat abstruse in character, will be found both novel and suggestive to all those interested in the study of political economy. The author's final theory appears to be that value depends entirely upon utility, and that economy as a science may be made wholly mathematical, and be determined with the utmost exactness by the use of the differential calculus. The work is one of unusual ability, and may prove, should the theories advanced in it be substantiated, of inestimable value.

RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA. By HENRY WILSON. (Vol. 1.) Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

In this volume Senator WILSON has given the history of human slavery in this country, from its introduction in 1620 to the admission of Texas as a slave State in 1845. In the two following volumes, which will complete the work, and which will be issued during the next two years, he will continue the account down to the present day. No person is better qualified than Mr. WILSON for the task he has undertaken; and the present volume, from extensiveness of research and inherent interest, affords a convincing proof of his ability to produce a work which will be of lasting historical value.

SERMONS ON ECCLESIASTICAL SUBJECTS. By Archbishop MANNING. (Vol. 1.) New-York: The Catholic Publishing Society.

Apart from their merit as religious discourses, which is of the very highest order, these sermons offer a singularly clear presentment of the object, extent, and method of the effort now going on to bring back the inhabitants of Great Britain to the Roman Catholic Church. However adverse we may be to the success of this movement, it is impossible not to admire the strong belief and thorough conscientiousness that animate the men engaged in it, and which renders their works, as in the present case, attractive to those holding a wholly different faith.

THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF ENGRAVINGS, by W. S. B. Philadelphia: GEORGE GIBBIE.

This is a delightful little essay, written by an enthusiast, and almost exhaling that curious, quaint odor, which always clings to old prints, and under the influence of which it must have been written. It contains sketches of the old German and Flemish masters, and of their principal works, and also points out the quiet, esthetic enjoyment that can be derived from the study of this branch of art.

THE SCIENCE RECORD FOR 1872. By ALFRED E. BEACH. New-York: MUNN & CO.

The above work contains a description of the leading improvements that have been made in mechanics, chemistry and engineering during the past year. To chronicle all the inventions the human mind has produced in that time, would be a work of no little magnitude, and the compiler therefore deserves praise for the judicious selections he has made.

A MANUAL OF ZOOLOGY. By HENRY ALLEYNE NICHOLSON. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

This work traces the growth of living organisms, from their lowest and simplest forms, as found among Protozoa, up to the more complex types of vertebral zoology. The work is essentially a manual, giving the results of the latest researches and the various and often opposing theories held by prominent investigators.

ASTRONOMY AND GEOLOGY COMPARED. By Lord ORMATHWAITE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

This work contains three essays on scientific subjects, viz.: "Astronomy and Geology," "Mr. Darwin and Mr. Buckle," and "Progress and Civilization," which are written in a simple, easy manner, and though not marked by much originality of thought, will nevertheless prove entertaining and instructive to the reader from the clear way in which many of the later scientific discoveries have been explained. The author firmly believes that the creation of the world and all subsequent events prove the existence of an intelligent First Cause, and though he accepts with pleasure many of the facts that Mr. DARWIN and others have proved, is wholly opposed to their theories.

New Books Received.

—*Sydney Martyn; Or, Time Will Tell.* By Mrs. WILSON. New-York: The National Temperance Society.

—*Little Pierre, the Peddler of Alsace.* Translated from the French by J. M. C. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society.

—*The First German Reader.* By GEORGE F. COMFORT, A. M. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*An Elementary Grammer of the Greek Language.* By SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, LL.D. New-York: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

—*Beverly; Or, The White Mask.* By MANSFIELD TRACEY WALWORTH. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & CO.

—*Black Robes; Or, Sketches of Missions and Ministers.* By ROBERT P. NEVINS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

—*The Emigrants of Ahadarra.* By WM. CARLETON. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

—*The Rival Collection of Poetry and Prose.* By MARTIN LARKIN. New-York: J. N. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

—*Pen and Ink Sketches of Yale Notables.* By SQUILLS. St. Louis: SOULE, THOMAS & WENTWORTH.

—*The Caged Lion.* By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*Princeton College During the Eighteenth Century.* By SAMUEL DAVIES ALEXANDER. New-York: ANSON D. T. RANDOLPH & CO.

—*Mabel Lee.* By the author of "Vulerie Aylmer. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*Wanted, A Pedigree.* By MARTHA FINLEY. Philadelphia: WM. B. EVANS & CO.

—*A Church History of the First Seven Centuries.* By MILO MAHAN. (Volume I.) New-York: POTT, YOUNG & CO.

—*Beatrice.* By JULIA KAVANAGH. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*"Fors, Clavegera," "Munera Pulveris," "Sesame and Lilies."* By JOHN RUSKIN, L.L. D. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON.

—*Five Hundred Majority; or, The Days of Tammany.* By WILLYS NILES. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

A Patriotic Cavalcade in Brittany.

Nantes (April 23) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

On Sunday the City of Nantes was given up to a ceremonial, half festive, half mournful, in aid of the subscription which is being raised by the ladies of France to obtain the speedy evacuation of the Departments still occupied by the Germans. During the previous evening the peasantry from the neighboring districts flowed into the ancient capital of Brittany in a plentiful stream; and from early day till close upon the time appointed for the cavalcade, as such processions are styled in France, the railways poured in contingent after contingent of sightseers from Rennes, Angers, St. Nazaire, and all the towns within a distance of forty miles.

At 12 o'clock the procession left the Boulevard de Lorme to traverse the principal streets and squares of the town. It was preceded by mounted *gendarmes*, and the bugle band of the Twelfth Dragoons. These were followed by eight mounted peasants, in the traditional Breton costume, who preceded a chariot drawn by four white horses. The chariot was decked out with flowers, wheat, the emblems of various manufactures, and the republican colors, &c. On the four sides of the pedestal, supporting the allegorical statue, was inscribed the names of the chief places in Brittany noted for their commerce or their agricultural productions. Next followed a herald, in all the splendor of embroidered tabard, bearing a silk flag, with the arms of the City of Nantes embroidered on a blue ground. To him succeeded the splendid band of the Ninety-third Regiment of Infantry, relics of the fatal battle of Sedan. After these came the allegorical chariot of the ancient glories of France, also drawn by four white horses, but in this case the latter bore the ponderous steel head-pieces and trappings peculiar to the ages of chivalry. As a matter of course, the chief decorations of this chariot had reference to the warlike achievements of France, though her claims to distinction in the arts and sciences were not forgotten. Ancient armor was intermingled with musical instruments, emblems of painting, sculpture, navigation and industry. Then followed a body of soldiers, arrayed after the fashion of the men-at-arms of the Middle Ages, preceding the representatives of ancient Breton worthies. Next followed the allegory of the day—a chariot containing six magnificent statues, indicating the present grief and mourning of the country. France was represented by a beautiful female borne down by the weight of affliction and of suffering, and shrinking beneath the burden; but beside her stood the Angel of Hope, supporting her drooping figure and pointing upward. An agreeable relief was afforded by the band of the Sapeurs Pompiers, (City Firemen,) who with cheerful strains heralded the approach of the chariot, intended to foreshadow the proximate renovation of *la Grande Nation*. Immediately before this a magnificent crown of evergreens and flowers was borne by four Breton peasants, habited in the picturesque costume of their various districts. On the chariot itself was to be seen the uprising genius of France, with hand stretched out toward the star of destiny again shining brightly above her head. At the sides of the chariot were inscribed the means by which it was hoped to rise again, namely, Industry, Patriotism, Commerce, and Self-sacrifice; while above all floated two banners, bearing the respective inscriptions of "With God's help for our country," and "All things are possible to the brave." The cortége was closed by a number of private carriages, conveying the Committee who had organized the demonstration, and the civil and military functionaries, followed by a guard of honor of cavalry. When the procession reached the spacious square dedicated to Gen. CAMBRONNE, a halt was made while a body of the Twelfth Dragoons, supplemented by a number of private gentlemen, gave a representation of the ancient sports of the tilt-yard. At this point the *coup d'œil* was really effective. The rich and gay colors of the ancient Court dresses contrasted well with the various styles of armor borne by the rival cavaliers, while the exquisite toilets of the female spectators, and the snowy-white head-dresses of a thousand different patterns worn by the wives and daughters of the Breton peasantry who thronged the spacious square, were a pleasant relief to the many-colored fichus which graced well-formed shoulders. Rivaling, if not surpassing this, was the striking spectacle of the Quai de la Fosse, extending more than a mile, almost in a straight line, along the Loire, and which, from midday till 4 o'clock, showed thousands upon thousands of men, women, and children, in every variety of costume known in Brittany and in the neighboring districts of La Vendée. About 5 o'clock the cavalcade reached the spacious Cours St. Pierre, in the rear of the Cathedral. On its arrival a second tournament was held in the lists previously prepared in the Place Duchesse Anne, and by 6 o'clock the vast crowds, released from their various standpoints on the route of the procession, began to break up. A fall of rain for five or ten minutes had no other effect than that of presenting a forest of umbrellas in every shade of color, where before the one characteristic of the crowd had been a mass of white head-dresses. No one was injured, scarce a cap or a ribbon wetted, for your Breton is a wonderfully provident individual, and, whether male or female, never sallies forth on any extraordinary occasion without being well provided with protection against wetting rain or scorching sun.

The uninitiated may wonder how all this was made to contribute toward the work of deliverance. It was managed in this wise. Throughout the whole route of the procession, soldiers—appointed for the duty, and bearing capacious purses with funnel-shaped bags leading to them, and reaching up to the windows of the second floor—went from house to house and balcony to balcony, receiving in their green, yellow, red and blue bags the plentiful contributions of the spectators. In like manner their comrades received in locked cases the sous and francs of the thousands who blocked up the streets. And, again, all along the route, a plentiful shower of coins fell into the Chariot of Renovation, where preparations had been made for that purpose. The patriotic cavalcade of Nantes will, in its pecuniary results, be worthy of the position and ancient renown of the city. The crowd was everywhere good-humored, not a single accident has been reported, and, though the cafés drove a thriving trade, there were no signs of drunkenness.

Opening of the Polish Fair in Aid of the Exiles.

The Polish Fair at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, yesterday afternoon, was successfully begun by a series of social festivities, which attracted a large attendance of visitors. The large hall of the Harmonie Rooms was elegantly fitted out with decorations, including the flags and colors of different nations. The Fair was opened with an address by the President of the Committee, Mr. ANTONI KOPENKIEWICZ, and speeches in English, French and German, by Dr. MACKIEWICZ, F. E. D'ALPONCE and P. WADZIEKI. The Fair is in aid of a fund for establishing an assylum for poor and disabled political exiles from Poland. The goods for sale, which have been collected from the Polish residents, amount in value to $4,000. The Committee is composed of Messrs. ANTONI KOPENKIEWICZ, JULIAN DROGDOWSKI and Dr. MACKIEWICZ. It has been formed under the auspices of the Polish Society, Zjednoczemie Polakow.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

A Series of Sanguinary Fights in the Streets and Dram-Shops—Several Men Seriously Wounded—Escape of Nearly All the Assailants.

At midnight, on Saturday, PHILIP GUTFLEISH, aged sixteen, of Sixty-ninth-street and First-avenue, entered a house on First-avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, where an Irish raffle was going on. While in the place, GUTFLEISH became involved in a quarrel with SIMON LANIGAN, of Seventy-fourth-street and Avenue A, and JOHN O'HARA, in whose apartments the raffle was being conducted. LANIGAN and O'HARA endeavored to eject GUTFLEISH from the house. A desperate struggle ensued, during which GUTFLEISH drew a pocket-knife and stabbed LANIGAN in the right hand and right cheek, and O'HARA in the back, inflicting very serious wounds. The desperate youth then fled from the house, and made his escape. LANIGAN and O'HARA were attended at their homes by Police Surgeon SWANN. At 9 o'clock yesterday, GUTFLEISH was arrested by Officer REARDON, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and was locked up at the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station to await the result of the injuries. The wounded men, although conveyed to their homes, are not believed to be in danger.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, MARTIN LANE, residing at Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, became involved in an altercation with some unknown parties at the corner of Fifty-third-stret and First-avenue, and was very severely beaten about the head and body by the ruffians. He was brought to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, where he was attended by Dr. SWANN and then taken home. His assailants succeeded in making their escape before the Police arrived.

At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a general fight occurred in the liquor-store of MICHAEL DOWDELL, No. 456 West Thirty second-street, among a number of men who had been carousing there during the night. During the mêlée, PATRICK REGAN, of No. 248 West Thirty-first-street, was struck on the head with a bottle by THOMAS CONNOR, of No. 427 West Twenty-ninth-street, and was seriously injured. PETER FLANIGAN, of No. 346 West Thirty-first-street, was also struck on the head with a bottle by DOWDELL, the proprietor of the drinking place where the fight occurred. Both the wounded men were attended by Dr. HOME, Ambulance Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. CONNOR and DOWDELL were arrested and locked up at the West Thirty-seventh-street Police Station. Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, subsequently held CONNOR for trial.

CHAS. KANE, of No. 546 East Fifteenth-street, was knocked down, and brutally kicked and beaten, near his residence, at an early hour yesterday morning, by THOMAS SMITH, and a young ruffian known as "Mouse." Both the assailants made their escape. KANE was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, JOHN O'NEIL, aged nineteen, residing at No. 545 East Twelfth-street, while at the corner of Avenue A and Thirteenth-street, became engaged in a quarrel with a stranger. A fight ensued, during which the unknown man struck O'NEIL on the head with an iron bar, inflicting a very serious wound. The unknown assailant thereupon fled and made his escape. O'NEIL was attended by Dr. MACLAY, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

At 8½ o'clock yesterday morning JOSEPH MARCELLE, aged seventeen, a colored youth, a native of Kingston, Jamaica, and residing at No. 247 Elizabeth-street, was assaulted by a colored man named BLOOD, who struck him a violent blow with a club, causing concussion of the brain. He was attended by Police Surgeon WHITE, and was taken to the Colored Home in an insensible condition. His assailant escaped, and is still at large.

CHRISTOPHER CORDES, a German, keeps a grocery-store at No. 611 Greenwich-street. His character is excellent. In the rear of his store lives CHRISTOPHER KERN, a young man twenty-two years old, driver of a coal cart for GEORGE W. BUSH, of No. 608 Greenwich-street, whose character, as vouched for by the Police, is bad. For over a year past the two men have not been on speaking terms owing to a quarrel in which KARN threatened to take CORDES' life. On Saturday night, KERNS, with a companion named WILLIAM HERMAN drank and caroused in all the dens of the Eighth Ward, and returned home about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. On the way home they endeavored to obtain liquor in a grocery-store at the corner of Clarkson and Washington streets, and on the proprietor refusing to let them in, flung paving-stones through his windows. Continuing on their course of rowdyism, they arrived at CORDES' store and gained entrance from the rear. KERN roughly demanded drinks, and CORDES, who was behind the counter, refused, saying that he did not sell liquor on Sundays. This refusal was followed by the use of most opprobrious and obscene epithets, applied by KERN to CORDES, who, growing incensed, endeavored to put the rowdies out of his store. KERN closed with him, and tore his coat and shirt, knocked him down, and was speedily gaining the mastery, when CORDES drew a small Remington six-shooter, and fired at KERN. The ball entered the throat, severing the trachea, and lodging in the muscles of the neck. KERN fell to the floor of the place, bleeding profusely. His companion, HERMAN, ran out and gave the alarm. Officer EDWARDS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who was in the vicinity, responded, and going upstairs, found CORDES putting on his hat. CORDES said, "I know what you want, Sir; I was just going to the station-house to surrender myself to the Police Captain." He was brought to the Station-house and locked up. KERN, after being attended by the Police Surgeon, was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. His condition is considered extremely critical by the surgeons in attendance. CORDES was arraigned before Justice COX, yesterday afternoon, and held to await the result of KERN'S wound. Coroner YOUNG was notified to take KERN'S ante-mortem statement.

At an early hour yesterday morning, MICHAEL T. GRIFFIN, of No. 34 New-street, while passing through Greenwich-street, was assaulted by PATRICK O'NEIL and PATRICK FITZGERALD, who beat and cut him about the head in a severe manner. They were both arrested and taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, and committed for trial.

THE TAMMANY POLICE.

The Detective Ring—Its Alliance With Professional Thieves—Fruits of Kelso's Term of Office.

Perhaps one of the best features of the charter now waiting the action of the Governor is that it removes from office men who, if no other charge could be made against them, are responsible in a great degree for the criminal misdeeds of their subordinates. The Superintendent of Police, if not an actual participator in the profits arising from the Ring of Detectives known to exist at Head-quarters, must be aware of such combination, which without his sanction could not last an hour. Suffice it to say that power, shamelessly abused wherever a remnant of Tammany is to be found, is at the very head-quarters of Police made the means of not only assisting thieves and scoundrels to escape punishment, but to insure them absolute immunity from incarceration on certain terms and conditions. To many it is a well-known fact that the bond-robbers, burglars, sneak-thieves and pick-pockets who infest this City are in point of fact but the agents and employes of men whose duty it is to watch, and if criminally employed arrest them. It is, however, a more profitable way of performing duty to form copartnership with the thieves, sharing the plunder and saving them from arrest.

To be more definite. At the Police Head-quarters are twenty-four detectives at a yearly salary of $1,200 per annum. They are sworn in as policemen at any time by the will of the Superintendent. In this Department of the Police a Ring has been in operation for years, and through its connivance thieves and robbers escape punishment. They have been able, by the aid of willing Magistrates, to perpetrate almost every crime where it has been to their interest to do so. In the force at the Central Office are a handful of faithful men, expert detectives, honest officers. These men are never "let in" when there is a prospect of a "good rake." They are, however, assigned to "work up" the most trivial cases—to ascertain the whereabouts of a lost hat or umbrella, or to follow in the trail of a chemise, stolen from a clothes line. As long as they are out of the way the Chief is satisfied. These men are patiently waiting for the wave of reform to surge into the doors of the Central Office and thoroughly wash out the corrupt Ring now in power.

Some time since the Captains of the various precincts received an order from the Superintendent of Police to this effect: That all noted sneak-thieves, burglars, bond-robbers and pick-pockets arrested in their respective districts, were to be taken at once to Police Head-quarters. This law was not to be questioned. Two Captains who were tardy in obeying its provisions were warned and transferred to unpleasant fields of duty. Then the order was in full force. The orders to Captains to bring the thieves to Head-quarters worked well for the Ring. To illustrate, the reader may imagine that Mr. A. B. has been robbed one night of bonds to the amount of $50,000. He discovers his loss in the morning, hurries to the nearest Police Station, where he is referred to Police Head-quarters. Arriving there he states the case to the detectives. Mr. A. B. would be very much astonished to learn that the detectives knew all about the matter before he called upon them. The same night of the robbery one of them has given the detectives the full particulars and paid in the percentage. The detectives know the thieves and the amount stolen, yet they do not tell Mr. A. B. so. They proceed to "work up" the case. They make no effort to recover the property. They have their share, and are satisfied. If he is suspicious of any particular person, the detectives unite to dissuade him from that opinion. If he suggests the way the robbery was committed, a united chorus declares it to be all wrong, and after stating his case amid contradiction and confusion, he leaves head-quarters perfectly bewildered, and leaves his case in the hands of the detectives, who, indeed, know more about it than he does. Mr. A. B. becomes restive; he chafes at innumerable delays, and appoints a private detective. Ten to one the private detective is what the thieves term a "gentle kid," a harmless person who pretends to know every notorious thief in the country, but whose knowledge of them and acquaintance with them is based on perusals of the *Police Gazette*. The gentle kid would run from a thief, much less "run one to earth."

Let us suppose, on the other hand, that the thief is followed by a private detective of nerve and skill. He follows up the trail like a blood-hound. Link by link he gathers up the chain and fastens the guilt on the guilty, and with all the proofs in one hand he lays the other with an iron grip upon the criminal. What follows? The criminal is taken to the nearest Station-house. There the private detective is obliged to surrender his man. The next morning he is taken to a Police Court or to Police Head-quarters. Magistrates stand ready at the beck and call of the Ring, and by some process the thief walks forth free. As to the bond of union existing between the Police Magistrates and certain Justices the following is introduced:

If, then, these men do not make arrests, and thereby secure legitimate rewards, and their salaries are insufficient to maintain them in such luxuriant style, is it not fair to presume that the diamonds, houses and horses owned by the Ring detectives are the result of the robberies made by their employes—the thieves? If the reader should doubt this statement, he has but to examine for himself the bank-vaults in the Equitable Life Insurance building, and ascertain the amount of money and jewels lodged there for safe keeping by the Ring detectives. Aided and protected by power, ruffians and robbers become emboldened, and until the hour arrives to remove the men under whose régime such a state of affairs has been permitted to exist, there will be but weak protection for life and property.

The Emigrant Chapel Question.

Considerable discussion is now being had by the Board of Emigration Commissioners relative to the proposed chapel on Ward's Island. The movement began in September, when Commissioner LYNCH moved that $30,000 be expended for a Catholic Chapel. This was opposed by Commissioner WALLACH, who did not believe the Board had any right to use money for such purposes. He recommended, however, that if the edifice be erected it should be free to all denominations, and he wished the matter to be laid on the table until a fuller quorum of the Board could be had. It was, however, decided that Mr. LYNCH and the President proceed in obtaining plans for a church, and at the November meeting LYNCH submitted a plan, and moved its acceptance, that the building be erected under the supervision of the Gas-works Committee, and that the sum of $35,000 be appropriated for the purpose.

Mr. WALLACH again opposed the movement, on the ground that there was no lawful authority for the expenditure of the money, and that if no legal objection existed the finances of the Commission would not permit it, as the Insane Asylum was still unfinished. Messrs. BELL, HART and SCHACK supported Mr. WALLACH'S argument, yet Mr. LYNCH moved the previous question and the resolution was lost, Messrs. SCHACK, HUSTED, NICHOLSON, LYNCH and the President voting in favor, the negative votes being those of Messrs. BELL, HART, BARR, WALLACH and WILLMANN.

At a subsequent meeting in November, Commissioner FREAR moved a reconsideration and despite the efforts of Mr. WALLACH the church project was adopted, and the work ordered to be done. The excavations were made during the Winter by the inmates of the Refuge building and the foundation walls commenced as soon as the weather would permit.

At the same time there was considerable feeling expressed between the Catholic and Protestant officers and inhabitants of the island, the first boasting that the new building was to be their church, the others asserting that it would and should be a free church.

This question was brought to a solution by a resolution offered on Tuesday by Commissioner WALLACH that the committee entrusted with the erection of the church on Ward's Island be directed to instruct the architects in charge to arrange the plans for the interior of said church with the view that the same may be used as well for the service of the Catholic as for the Protestant Church. This resolution was laid on the table by a decided vote. It thus appears that the funds of the Commission are to be used for the benefit of those emigrants professing the Roman Catholic faith at the expense of the Protestant portion, who will receive no benefit therefrom. It is not too much to say that this is a very high-handed proceeding, and the Board should at once see the necessity of undoing their work, for the church can only be a source of trouble unless made a free chapel.

The law provides that the masters, owners or consignees of any ship or vessel bringing passengers to the City of New-York, shall pay to the Commissioners of Emigration the sum of $1 50 for each and every such passenger who has not paid the commutation money, or be bonded. Section 8, chapter 350, laws 1849, authorizes the Commissioners of Emigration to employ, appoint and dismiss a Superintendent, physicians, nurses, &c., as they shall deem necessary for the management and care of hospitals, and to pay all needful expenses therefor out of the moneys under their control, but the moneys received under any provisions of this act, as commutation money, or upon bonds given for or on account of any persons loading from vessels at the port of New-York, or elsewhere, shall not be applied or appropriated to any other purpose or use than to defray the expenses incurred for the care and support or maintenance of such persons or passengers.

Pleasant for Water-Drinkers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have lately had several days of "unpleasantness" regarding the Croton water. That it was impure, everybody could see; what was the matter, nobody seemed to know. Some thought it was from the new "mains" which are being put in at different points; some would have it that dead fish, either at the Croton Lake, the different reservoirs, or in the pipes, were the cause of the trouble; others, that it was from foul gases confined in some inscrutable manner, in the net-work of big and little pipes throughout the City. I was very glad to see in this morning's TIMES the report of the Engineer of the Croton Board, denying that any of these was the cause of the trouble. I have not, however, seen any statement as to what the real cause is. One of our little folks expressed her opinion that the water tasted exactly as if flowers had been kept in it; and that is the nearest to a true idea of the matter of anything I have yet heard.

I have frequently examined the sediment under the microscope during the last few days, and find its unpleasant appearance and flavor to be owing almost exclusively to little masses of minute vegetation.

It is known, I dare say, to most of your readers, that during the months of April and May especially, the stones, twigs, and last year's blades of grass, in all our springs, brooks and ponds, are covered with a fine, brown, mossy-looking substance, which, when disturbed, floats quietly off in the water.

This substance is composed of innumerable minute vegetable forms, whose structure can only be made out under the microscope, but which, with the aid of that wonderful instrument, reveal such forms of grace and beauty as would make us pardon their presence even in the Croton water if we could not obtain them in greater abundance and perfection in the streams and ponds where they flourish. They are composed of simple cells, glued together by their gelatinous envelopes, forming a moss-like mass, which makes up the greater part of what we see; then, scattered throughout the whole, are all these beautiful forms which I referred to, desmids, diatoms and protophytes of almost innumerable kinds and names; and these, coming down from the brooks and ponds and reservoirs which furnish our Croton, sometimes accumulate in masses in the pipes, and cause the trouble which we have lately experienced. The simple remedy is—get a filter, a patent one if you wish, and can afford it; if not, a flannel bag of two or three thicknesses and half-filled with coarsely-broken charcoal, tied over the faucet, and changed once a week. This done, and the Croton can be enjoyed in its pristine flavor and purity, with nothing to molest or make us afraid. M.

SUNDAY, May 12, 1872.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 11.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new Jan. and July	35½
4000	Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	103
200	W. U. Tel....b. c.	75⅛
100	do.........b3.	75¼
900	do............	75¼
200	Atlantic M.S.S. Co	37¼
1000	do.........b3.	37⅛
400	do............	37½
100	Cons. Coal of Md. bet. call.........	41½
100	do..........	41¾
100	United States Ex.	78
10	do............	77½
200	Pac. Mail...b.c.b3.	75⅛
300	do............	75⅞
400	do............	75¼
200	do............	75⅞
1000	do............	75½
1100	do............	75⅝
600	do............	75¾
	do............	75⅝
300	do........b3.	75¾
100	do............	75⅝
100	Am. M. Un. Ex...	74⅞
200	N.Y.C.& H.R..b.c.	97⅛
1700	do............	97¼
200	do............	97⅛
200	Erie............	68⅝
900	do...bet. call.	68⅛
300	Harlem.........	125
400	L. S. & M. S..b. c. b3.........	94½
500	do............	94⅞
400	do............	95
300	do............	94⅞
100	do............	94½
500	do.........b3.	94⅜
100	do........b30.	94⅞
700	U. Pac....b. c.b3.	38⅝
1000	do............	38⅞
100	do.........s3.	38⅝
300	do.........b3.	38⅝
400	do............	38⅜
100	Panama R....b. c.	115¾
100	T., W. & W......	76

300	Chi. & N. W.......	75¼
100	do....b. c.s3.	75⅜
800	do............	75⅞
100	do............	75⅝
500	do............	75⅝
600	do............	75⅞
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	93⅜
100	do..bet. call.	93⅜
100	do............	93¼
100	N. J. Cen.......b3.	109¾
13	do............	110
200	do............	109⅝
100	do........b30.	109⅞
200	Chi. & R. I.....s3.	111⅛
300	do..bet. call.	111⅛
300	do.........b3.	111⅜
100	do.........b3.	111⅛
700	do............	111⅛
200	B., H. & E.........	9⅝
200	do...b. c. b10.	9⅝
61	A. & Sus....b. c.	94⅛
100	D., L. & W..........	108
100	St. Louis & I. M..	100
100	Morris & Essex...	94⅛
200	M. & St. P...b. c.	58⅞
100	do.........b3.	59
200	do............	58¾
100	M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	79
1000	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	47⅛
2800	do............	47¾
1100	do............	47⅝
100	do.........b3.	47⅜
3300	do............	47⅝
1200	do............	47¾
300	do.........b3.	47¾
2600	do............	47⅛
2900	do............	47¾
300	do.........b3.	47⅜
300	do............	47¼
600	do............	47¾
400	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	36⅝
400	do............	36¾
300	do...........c.	36⅝
100	do.........b3.	36⅜
100	do...........c.	36⅛

MONDAY, May 13—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 11, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$4,717,100
Increase in Specie	1,679,700
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	101,800
Increase in Deposits	5,631,100
Decrease in Circulation	95,800

	May 13, '71.	May 11, '72.	May 4, '72.
National Capital	$73,325,000	$71,783,500	$71,875,000
Loan Capital	14,744,600	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$88,069,600	$87,154,000	$87,155,500
Loans	289,231,291	285,202,800	279,409,000
Gold and Gold Notes	16,196,523	20,005,100	18,325,400
Other Legal Tenders	64,252,298	47,305,600	47,407,400
Deposits	231,956,018	217,267,500	211,636,400
Circulation	31,321,479	27,714,200	27,809,800
In Sub-Treasury	63,974,961	68,739,618	72,425,678

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	May 4, '72.	May 11, '72.	May 13, '71.
Deposits	$211,636,400	$217,267,500	$231,956,018
Circulation	27,809,800	27,714,200	31,321,479
Total	$239,446,200	$244,987,700	$263,277,497
Required 25 ₩ ct.	$59,861,550	$61,245,425	$65,819,374
Actual basis	65,732,800	67,310,700	80,488,816
Excess	$5,871,250	$6,065,275	$14,629,442
Rate of money	7 ₩ cent.	6@7 ₩ cent.	4@6 ₩ cent.

The Bank movement is in the direction of expansion in Loans without a corresponding increase in the lawful Money basis. This policy can, perhaps, be safely indulged on the eve of the Summer season, and is, no doubt, resorted to in anticipation of the more rapid accumulation of Currency and other Country Bank balances as we near the dull months. The better rate of interest is also an inducement to this course.

It will be noticed that the Greenback average makes no advance on the present return. One reason for this and for the much lower average than in May last year—$47,000,000 against $64,000,000—is that Greenback Notes are not drawn as rapidly from the country as the Greenback Certificates are required to be surrendered by the New-York Banks to the Treasury. At the close of every month the latter are curtailed under the Act of July, 1870, in proportion to the increase of National Bank Circulation to the South and West. If this new Bank Circulation were not legalized by the Act of Congress, the withdrawal of the Greenback Certificates from the Money centres of the Atlantic States might possibly be compensated, as to the effect upon the Money market, by an increase of the Bank Circulation in New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania. As the case stands, the Act of July, 1870, is beginning to be seen, if not felt, as a measure of contraction upon the general banking movement of the country, and without bringing, or even helping to bring, the Currency any nearer to Gold than it was two years ago. Equally ineffectual has been the restriction upon the Gold Circulation of the Treasury, as against the hundred millions or more of actual Gold Coin in its vaults. No one questions the motives of prudence which govern the policy of the Secretary on this question, nor is it doubted that he hopes some good will come of it in relation to ultimate Specie payments, which, he thinks, should not be lost sight of. But the wisdom and economy of holding this hundred millions Coin, practically idle year in and year out, are not so readily appreciated by business people, to whom the fact is every day patent (and never so much felt as through the Gold exporting season of the year) that, whether the Gold Circulation in the shape of Certificates is equal only to 25 ₩ cent. (as of late) of the actual Coin in the Treasury, or 75 ₩ cent., or even 120 ₩ cent., as authorized by the act of Congress creating the Gold Certificates, the demand for export—the only demand on our Greenback basis—must be met from the Treasury. This establishment, or its chief Office in New-York, like the Bank of England in London, is the common depository of all the Gold Coin available for banking and commercial purposes. The Banks and Bankers here, like the Joint Stock and Private Bankers in London, hold the Certificates or Notes of the great establishment in place of the actual Coin. The total must be drawn down while the export continues; it must, from equally apparent causes, in a Gold producing country, run up again when this demand ceases, and is unfelt for six or eight months out of the twelve.

The question, in this plain view of the situation, becomes simply one of common sense as well as Treasury economy, whether the Government will sell the Gold freely when it is wanted to pay trade balances abroad, or, or by curtailing the Gold Circulalion at the critical time, suffer operators to advance the price on the very Coin which it must pay out in any event. The Treasury orders of May to sell $10,000,000 in place of $4,000,000 in April was a commendable departure from what a large portion of the public regard as a useless and profitless policy, and it is in the hope that these orders will be further enlarged while the present most legitimate demand continues (and 5-20 Bonds can be had a little below Gold) that we refer to the subject.

The Export of Specie for the week past reached the total of $4,063,885, as follows:

In American Gold Coin	$3,470,000
In Silver Bullion, &c.	593,885
Total	$4,063,885

The Export of Domestic Produce from New-York was to a fair weekly average, but the Cotton Export direct from the South to Europe was only 17,000 bales, scarcely one-fourth the corresponding week last season. The supply of Exchange through the week was in a good measure against the Gold Coin exported, but there was some assistance from Cable transfers made against new American negotiations in London, supposed for the Erie Road. The rates are up to Gold shipping points of course—109⅞c.@109¾ ₩ cent., 60 days London, and 110⅛@110¼ for Sight Bills.

At the close of the week Money was in free supply to the Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent., with exceptions today as cheap as 5 ₩ cent. Private telegrams from London say that Money in the open market is 4 ₩ cent., or 1 ₩ cent. below the advanced rate of interest at the Bank of England on Thursday. It would not be a matter of surprise if the Bank rate should return to 4 ₩ cent. in a week or two. The Treaty affair seems to have made very little impression on the London Exchange, while in our own market today the Public Funds stiffened up and Gold fell back to 114⅛ ₩ cent.

The import entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the week past were $7,425,926, as against $6,561,621 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,322,752, against $3,846,933 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $4,063,885, against $2,833,236 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,846,513. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 9,520 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,865,204	March	$38,927,079
August	38,056,840	April 6	12,245,852
September	33,010,576	April 13	10,670,650
October	30,039,895	April 20	13,104,110
November	24,103,941	April 27	9,573,958
December	25,335,957	May 4	10,190,875
January	35,637,174	May 11	7,425,926
February	38,028,442		
Total since July 1			$357,726,557
Against same date 1871			298,209,269
Increase since July 1			$59,517,288

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$16,869,653	March	$16,539,019
August	19,510,337	April 3	3,595,198
September	20,833,362	April 10	4,469,131
October	22,356,227	April 17	3,820,962
November	19,232,587	April 24	3,244,186
December	19,771,884	May 1	4,790,733
January	18,951,004	May 8	4,322,752
February	17,915,069		
Total since July 1			$197,143,434
Against same time 1871			193,502,524
Increase since July 1			$3,640,910
Gold, May 11, 1872			114⅛ ₩ ct.
Gold, May 13, 1871			111⅛ ₩ ct.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,238,395	March	$2,713,604
August	2,701,287	April 6	916,474
September	2,130,820	April 13	471,023
October	2,086,891	April 20	899,592
November	2,124,359	April 27	1,716,619
December	2,034,192	May 4	1,735,018
January	1,540,362	May 11	4,063,885
February	972,657		
Total since July 1			$37,339,153
Against same time 1871			69,674,237
Decrease since July 1			$32,335,084

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,328	October	1,786,929
November	9,952,947	November	12,963,049
December	8,394,332	December	2,237,535
January	13,696,428	January	15,184,568
February	14,941,959	February	2,582,182
March	14,388,873	March	3,894,594
April	14,329,276	April	685,266
May 4	1,731,723	May 4	5,261,935
May 11	2,846,513	May 11	2,563,066
Total, 1872	$139,313,437	Total, 1872	$70,507,036
Total, 1871	130,958,568	Total, 1871	77,853,173

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK

		May 13, '71.
American Gold	113⅞@114⅛@114⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	113@113⅜	111⅛
U. S. 5-2s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅛@116	113½
U. S. New 5 ₩ cents	111⅛@111⅜	....
Central Pacific 6 ₩ cents	102⅛@103	117⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₩ cents	93⅛@92⅛	94
New-York Central	98⅛@97⅛	98⅞
New-York Central Scrip	92⅛@92⅛	93⅞
Rock Island	115@110⅛@111⅛	114⅛
North-west Common	79⅛@75⅛@76⅛	84⅛
North-west Preferred	94⅛@92⅛	97
Ohio and Mississippi	49⅛@45⅛@48@47⅛	51⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅛@58⅛	62⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛@78⅛	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	77⅛@75⅛	64⅛
Union Pacific	40⅛@37⅛@39	36⅛
Erie	67⅛@68⅛	23⅛
Western Telegraph	77⅛@74⅛@75⅛	60
Pacific Mail	75⅛@75⅛	45⅛
Lake Shore	95⅛@94⅛@94⅛	108⅞

The general temper of the Stock Exchange through the week has been bearish, and the belief is that a very large addition was made to the *short* interest in most of the New-York and Western Roads and in Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The ultimate differences in the quotations, as compared with Saturday week, were much less than on Thursday and Friday, when the market was weakest and the pressure to sell most decided. On Saturday Afternoon the feeling was in the direction of a higher or bullish market this week.

Mr. JOHN B. NORRIS has been made President of the Vineland Road of New-Jersey, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern and the Delaware River. Mr. NORRIS and his Stock Exchange firm have a large interest in these Roads, and he will give Vineland his earnest personal supervision.

Capt. W. H. SWIFT and his co-trustees of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant, advertise that a further purchase of the Bonds will be made of $50,000, under sealed proposals to be left with Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, by Tuesday, May 21.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
The First Mortgage Seven ₩ cent. Gold Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY. The road is earning the interest on its entire issue of bonds, and a dividend on its stock. We are authorized to sell a limited amount at 90 and accrued interest. Particulars on application, in person or by mail, to
W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. G. HARPER AND J. H. GOODBY, agents for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, No. 26 Exchange-place, buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and draw on the Bank of Scotland, London. Collections made in Great Britain and Canada. Conversions of gold and currency carefully attended to. Post-office Box No. 4,851.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The magnitude and importance of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, as a short, low-grade, economical line of transportation between tide-water navigation and the principal cities of the Western States, is becoming more apparent as it approaches completion. Less than 100 miles of track remain to be laid to unite the Eastern and Western Divisions, upon which over 5,000 men are employed; the opening of the Through Line by Autumn next is, therefore, assured. The development of traffic on this thoroughfare will be immediate and very large, and within a few years the mineral traffic alone, furnished by iron and coal deposits along the route, will be sufficient to render it one of the most prosperous and profitable lines of communication in the country.

THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

are entirely safe and satisfactory Securities for investment. Price, 94 and accrued interest. Interest payable May and November. Principal and interest payable in Gold in the City of New-York. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered. Full information furnished on application.

THE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

originally negotiated by us, which we now buy and sell at market rates, are widely known and highly esteemed in all the principal money markets of the world, and are dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges in this country and Europe, where they take rank in popularity and market value next to the Bonds of the U. S. Government. Present market price about 103.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS, receive deposits, and allow interest on balances; make collections, issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indias.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF MISSOURI.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 8 PER CENT. BONDS, ON ST. LOUIS CITY REAL ESTATE.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN CITY OF NEW-YORK, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAXES.

The undersigned offer for sale $500,000 of the above bonds, (whole amount being $800,000,) secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's real estate, lying east of 14th-st., in the City of St. Louis, and fully described in the Deed of Trust. The value being estimated at nearly double the amount of the mortgage.

The Bonds are dated May 1, 1872, and have twenty years to run, coupons payable 1st of May and November, in each year, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

For further particulars, including copy of Deed of Trust, and diagram of the property, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street, New-York.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 25 South Third-street, Philadelphia.
MAY 1, 1872.

ST. LOUIS WATER BONDS.
Six per Cent. Gold, June and December.
We offer the recent issue of $500,000
At 99 and accrued interest.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 14 Broad-st.

A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE.

The Lincoln-Douglas Debate—How it Affected Mr. Greeley and Gov. Chase.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, May 9.

When in 1858 LINCOLN and DOUGLAS met upon the stump in Illinois for a series of public discussions, Democrats predicted an easy victory for their leader, and Republicans were by no means confident that a great mistake had been made by arranging for these debates. From the date of the first meeting of these chosen champions, however, Republicans gained confidence in LINCOLN, and the friends of the Little Giant were by no means jubilant. LINCOLN, from the start, showed himself superior to his antagonist. But who does not remember, during that discussion, when all eyes were turned upon the great forensic battle in Illinois, the outraged feelings of Republicans at the course pursued by HORACE GREELEY through the *Tribune*, in lending aid and strength to DOUGLAS, because some of the doctrines advanced by Mr. LINCOLN were a little too conservative to meet Mr. GREELEY'S radical views? At that time, had GREELEY been a candidate for the Presidency, he could scarcely have obtained a Republican vote in Illinois, though some Democrats, to compensate for the aid which the Philosopher of the *Tribune* bestowed upon DOUGLAS, might have supported him.

That discussion made Mr. LINCOLN President. It gave him a degree of prominence and favor with the Republicans of the country which paved the way for his election, two years later, to the Presidency. Ohio was perhaps the first to move in this matter. Early in the Spring of 1859, the late Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, and a few other leading Republicans of the State, conceived the idea that the publication of the Lincoln-Douglas discussion in book form, would make a valuable campaign document and might result in giving an acceptable candidate to the party in the coming Presidential campaign. A letter was addressed to Mr. LINCOLN upon the subject, and he consented to the publication of the debates, agreeing to revise them for that purpose. A letter was proposed to be addressed to Mr. LINCOLN upon this subject, to be used as a preface to the book, and was signed by Mr. CHASE, then Governor, A. P. STONE, Mr. CHASE'S Treasurer of State, and several other State officers; but before the book was published, Mr. CHASE suspected that the name of Mr. LINCOLN might be used in the Chicago Convention, where he (Mr. CHASE) wanted and expected the nomination, hence he caused his own name to be erased from the letter, and induced his friends to do likewise. The book was published, however; made a valuable Republican campaign document, and materially assisted in promoting Mr. LINCOLN'S prospects in the Chicago Convention, where his nomination was seconded by Mr. DELANO, one of those who first enlisted in the effort to make the great Illinois statesman the Republican candidate for President.

Sportsmen's Convention.

The following is the programme for the Sportsmen's Annual Convention, which will be held at Seneca Falls on the 29th of May: 1, rifle shooting, with prizes for 300, 200 and 100 yards; 2, pistol shooting, 45 yards; 3, State trap shoot; 4, single trap; 5, amateur trap; 6, "press" trap; 7, double birds; 8, fly casting. Valuable prizes are offered in every class; in some of them, as many as five in number. Boys and others who take pleasure in robbing bird nests and killing the old birds, should remember that there is a law punishing such work with a heavy penalty. The law reads as follows: "No person shall at any time kill, trap or expose for sale, or have in his possession after the same is killed, any night-hawk, whipporwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin or starling, or any other insectivorous bird, or rob the nests of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of $5 for each bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale, and for each nest robbed or destroyed."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 11, 1872.

The receipts of the various kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	146
Cotton, bales	1,061	Resin, bbls	1,201
Copper, bbls	14	Oil-cake, pks	655
Dried Fruit, pks	50	Pork, pks	793
Eggs, bbls	5,980	Cut-meats, pks	1,039
Flour, bbls	5,404	Grease, pks	4
Corn, bushels	55,400	Lard, pks	878
Oats, bushels	5,575	Butter, pks	2,694
Flaxseed, bags	13	Cheese, pks	2,742
Beans, bbls	78	Tallow, pks	95
Corn-meal, bbls	2,950	Pea-nuts, bags	824
Corn-meal, bags	545	Rice, pks	260
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Skins, bales	48
Horns, No	11,237	Starch, boxes	400
Hides, No	9,682	Tobacco, hhds	624
Hides, bales	290	Tobacco, b'x's & cases	1,575
Leather, sides	14,170	Whisky, bbls	421
Lead, pigs	266		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Baltic*, for Liverpool—6 boxes Organ, 10 Empty Hogsheads, 47,315 bushels Corn, 95 bbls. Tallow, 589 hhds. Tallow, 13 cases Cutlery, 988 boxes Bacon, 891 boxes Cheese, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 6 cases Bromine, 109,560 lbs. Dye-wood, 1 case Furs, 51 pks. Drugs, 5,000 Staves, 100 bales Cotton, 300 tcs. Beef, 190 bbls. Pork, 10 pks. Tobacco, 12 pks. Clocks.

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—6,878 bushels Corn, 22 bales Fur, 97 boxes Meats, 3,633 boxes Cheese, 5 kegs Madder, 1,139 boxes Bacon, 7 cases Dress Goods, 175 tcs. Beef, 236 bales Leather, 144 hhds. Tallow, 174 boxes Ham, 1 case Sewing-machines, 3 boxes Machinery, 20 tcs. Pork, 85 pks. Butter, 10,933 bushels Wheat, 26 tcs. Tallow, 25 bbls. Pork, 4 pks. Pumps, 202 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—26,036 bushels Wheat, 150 tons Ore, 20 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Naturalist*, for Liverpool—26 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 416 pks. Waste, 1,986 bags Oil-cake, 635 tcs. Lard, 182 bales Cotton, 82 logs Walnut, 61 logs Cherry, 22,524 bushels Corn, 50,000 Staves.

By the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, for London—153 cakes Scraps, 280 tcs. Lard, 80 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1,685 bbls. Resin, 275 tcs. Beef, 10 cases Pine-apples, 90 bags Hog-hair, 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake, 991 bags Castor Pumice, 133 boxes Clocks, 800 boxes Corn, 29 hhds. Lamp-black, 13,000 Staves, 87 casks Sperm-oil, 24,503 bushels Corn, 350 cases Oysters.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—169 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, 29,657 bushels Corn, 600 Oars, 42 boxes Ham, 190 bags Oil-cake, 162 bales Hog-hair, 50 boxes Shoulders, 25 hhds. Tallow, 5,274 bushels Barley, 700 bbls. Flour, 148 pks. Foots, 472 pks. Butter, 400 boxes Corn, 200 bbls. Resin, 6 cases Tobacco, 259 boxes Cheese, 25 tcs. Beef, 97 cases Cabinet-ware, 46 bbls. Wax.

By the bark *Adjutor*, for Queenstown and orders—16,280 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Frey*, for Hamburg—23 tons Dye-wood, 306 logs Walnut, 2 bbls. Lanterns.

By the bark *Halfden*, for Copenhagen—2,529 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Aztecs*, for Rotterdam—620 bushels Rye, 1 case Cigars, 1,200 bags Clover-seed, 1,450 tcs. Lard, 233 pks. Cassia, 312 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—748 cases Tobacco, 41 bales Tobacco, 1 case Rubber, 5 boxes Clocks, 36 bales Furs, 8,111 bushels Corn, 200 boxes Extract, 371 boxes Bacon, 50 tcs. Beef, 1 Piano, 30 bbls. Flour, 24 cases Hoes, 1 case Machinery.

By the brig *Nautilus*, for Guantanamo—9 pks. Drugs, 2,500 Shooks and Heads, 24,000 Hoops, 25 kegs Nails.

By the brig *Stephen Bishop*, for Ponce—5,304 lbs. Butter, 200 cases Petroleum, 50 cases Furniture, 50 Trunks, 8 cases Sewing-machines, 4 cases Clocks, 50 kegs Nails, 6 cases Chairs, 30 hhds. Coal.

By the brig *C. A. Hoard*, for St. Johns, P. R.—250 pks. Drugs, 4 cases Sewing-machines, 1 bale Hops, 70 bbls. Pork, 15,326 lbs. Lard, 50 boxes Cheese, 3,459 lbs. Ham, 50 bbls. Bread, 2,918 gallons Petroleum, 200 boxes Candles, 1,500 reams Paper, 100 boxes Herrings, 100 dozen Brooms, 100 boxes Epsom Salts, 200 bags Rice, 25 bags Pepper, 10 pks. Cassia, 29 pks. Rope, 6 tons Coal, 1 Carriage, 5 pks. Glass-ware, 20 pks. Lamps, 4 Iron Safes, 1 Iron Tank, 1,750 lbs. Butter, $14,204 Specie.

By the brig *Wesley & Seymour*, for Aspinwall—602 tons Coal.

By the bark *Prindcesse Alexandra*, for St. Croix—450 pks. Corn-meal, 450 bbls. Flour, 31 bbls. Pork, 30 boxes Biscuit, 30 boxes Cheese, 200 boxes Herrings, 600 boxes Starch, 100 boxes Soap, 320 pks. Fish, 60 cases Oil, 3 reams Paper, 3,000 Hoops.

COFFEE—Has been held with firmness, on, however, a moderate movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 bags of Rio, by the *Grey Eagle*, and 4,500 bags do., by the *Zamonden*, both at Baltimore, on private terms; also, rumored, a cargo of Santos at Hampton Roads, to go to Baltimore, on private terms. Values nominally as in our last.

COTTON—For early delivery only 125 bales have been sold, all to spinners, at essentially unchanged rates; market dull. For forward delivery 11,600 bales were disposed of, (4,600 bales last evening and 7,000 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, at an improvement of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₰ lb., including last evening, for May, 200 bales at 23⅛c., 400 bales at 23 3-16c., 200 bales at 23¼c., 100 bales at 23⅛c.; June, 1,500 bales at 23¾c., 1,000 bales at 23 9-16c.; July, 300 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23⅝c., 200 bales at 22 11-16c., 100 bales at 23⅝c.; August, 100 bales at 23⅝c.; September, 100 bales at 21⅝c.; October, 100 bales at 20c.; November, 200 bales at 19⅞c. And today, for May, 300 bales at 23⅛c., 600 bales at 23⅛c., notice on or after 15th; 200 bales at 23 5-16c., regular; 200 bales at 23⅛c.; June, 300 bales at 23⅝c., 1,800 bales at 23 9-16c., 1,900 bales at 23⅝c.; July, 100 bales at 23¾c.; September, 200 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 200 bales at 21⅝c., 200 bales at 21 13-16c.; October, 100 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 1-16c.; November, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19⅝c.; December, 400 bales at 19c. Exchanged—1-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales June for 100 bales August. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 23.21c.; June, 23.49c.; July, 23.75c.; August, 23c.@59c.; September, 21.75c.; October, 20c.; November 19⅝c.; December, 18⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 1,061 bales, including 305 bales from Norfolk, 640 bales from Charleston, 2 bales from Baltimore, 114 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅝	19⅞	20	20⅛
Good Ordinary	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Low Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
Middling	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛	24⅛
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅝	24⅝	25

EGGS—With very liberal arrivals, (nearly 6,000 bbls. today,) prices have been weak and irregular, on a restricted business, values ranging from 15c.@17c., as to marks.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for State and Western Flour since our last, partly speculative, at a further rise of 10c.@25c. ₰ bbl., but the advanced figures claimed have been against free dealings. Sales have been made since our last of 16,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$7 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $7 75@$8 10; very good to fancy at $8 10@$8 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $7 70@$8; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 10@$8 60, and trade and family Extras at proportionately full rates.

Southern Flour has been held higher, on a limited supply, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 780 bbls., at $7 25@$8 90 for ordinary to very good, and $8 90@$13 for very good to very choice Extra, ₰ bbl. Canada Flour has been in demand, at $8 85@$10 for Extra. Rye Flour has been in good request at from $4 40@$6 ₰ bbl.: sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair request, at from $3 65@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, holders having insisted on a further rise of 3c.@5c. a bushel, on light offerings and favorable cable reports. In Spring the movements were quite limited, having been confined to 200 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, at $1 82, which price was asked for full boat-loads of straight, and up to $1 85 for choice do., with $1 80 bid for prime samples; 15,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago, last evening, at $1 75, and rumored, 7,800 bushels do., today, at $1 77, in store. Red Winter Wheat has been in moderate request at the improvement, with sales reported, since our last, of 43,000 bushels at $2 05@$2 09 for fair to prime Western, and $1 85 for inferior do., in store. Small lots of Amber Western were reported sold at $2 15, and 4,200 bushels White do., at $2 25 ₰ bushel. The purchases were mainly for milling, but in part for shipment....At the close, the market showed rather less buoyancy. ....Corn has been in active request for early delivery at much firmer prices, in part for export, though closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 119,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 77½c.@78c. for fair to choice new Mixed Western, closing at 77½c.@78c. for shipping lots; 80c. for White Western; 80c. for White Southern; 76c. for new Mixed and Yellow Western, to arrive next week; 78c.@79c. for Yellow Western and Southern. For forward delivery there has been an active movement reported at a further improvement in prices, sales having been reported of 190,000 bushels at 76c. for May, 72c. for first twenty days in June, and 71c. for all June, chiefly all June, at the quoted rate....Rye has again advanced sharply on a reduced offering and good demand, largely speculative; sales, 55,000 bushels Western, in store, at $1 01@$1 05, closing firmly at $1 04@$1 05, with State quoted at $1 10 ₰ bushel....Barley dull and nominal....Of Barley-malt, 5,000 bushels four-rowed State were reported sold at $1 20 ₰ bushel....Oats have been more active and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at 55c. for Mixed Western, in store; 57c. for do., afloat, 57½c.@59c. for White Western, in store and afloat; and 60c.@63c.@65c. for fair to very choice Mixed and White State, from cars, the latter having been scarce and wanted for prompt use.

HAY—Bale Hay has been scarce and rather quiet, ranging from $1 65@$1 75 for shipping, and $1 75@$2 20 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, $1 35@$1 50. Straw selling, in lots, at from 60c.@$1 20 for the range of quality, Short and Long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been a light movement in Dry stock, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices, and the chief dealings have been in common grades, in job lots, at somewhat irregular figures, mainly to supply urgent wants, usually quite moderate at this season. For Wet-salted stock a good inquiry has been noted at rather steadier rates, domestic slaughter and Texas bringing somewhat better prices. The week's receipts have been 32,787 Hides and 301 bales do.; sales, 43,950 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co.: 2,075 Dry Buenos Ayres, 16@25 lbs., private terms; 5,650 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 10@11 lbs., 28¼c.; 5,950 Dry Rio Grande, 20½@21 lbs., 27c., gold, selected; 1,275 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,050 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 10 lbs., 28c., gold, selected; 3,000 Dry California, to arrive, 23 lbs., private terms; 3,750 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,050 Dry Bogota, 20@23 lbs., private terms; 580 Dry Acapulco, 21 lbs., private terms; 380 Dry Singapore Buffalo, to arrive, 32 pounds, private terms; 10,500 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., 21c.@21½c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Texas, Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Western, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,200 Wet-salted Texas, 50@60 lbs., 12⅛@13⅛c., currency, as they run; 2,650 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12c., selected. The stock on hand is 87,700 Hides and 200 bales, (same time last year, 161,450 Hides and 1,735 bales,) as follows: 44,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 5,000 Dry Montevideo, 9,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry Central American, 6,500 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 12,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 2,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 7,500 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, from Europe, 200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

MOLASSES—The demand has been moderate within our previous range; sales, 391 hhds. and 45 tcs. Cuba at 35c.; 20 hhds. Barbadoes at 43c.@45c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 55c., and 95 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite active and quoted steady, with sales reported of 1,100 bbls. Strained at $3 60; 9,000 bbls. do. at $3 55 here, or $3 at Wilmington, and 550 bbls. Pale to extra Window-glass at $6@$8 ₰ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar.... Spirits Turpentine in fair demand and firmer; sales 270 bbls. at 55c.@56½c., chiefly at 56c., though the closing rate was 56½c. ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very brisk movement in Refined at firmer and buoyant prices, with sales reported here, since our last, of 500 bbls., in bulk, at 19c.; 29,000 bbls. May and June deliveries, at 24c.@24⅛c., closing at 24⅛c.; 1,000 bbls. July, at 24⅛c., and 4,500 bbls. high test, to suit vessels, at 24⅛c.@24½c. at Philadelphia, 10,500 bbls. early deliveries, at 23⅛c.@23⅝c., closing at 23⅝c., and 9,000 bbls. June, at 24c. ₰ gallon....Crude, in bulk, firm at 13⅛c.@13⅜c., with sales of 10,000 bbls. on private terms, and in shipping order, 17⅛c.@18c., though the latter ruled quiet....Naphtha held above the views of purchasers, up to 14c. in shipping order; and inactive..... Refined Oil, in cases, quoted at 29½c.@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet as a rule for early delivery at, however, rather firmer prices for Mess. The main demand has been for Prime Mess for export. Sales have been reported of 790 bbls. at $13 85@$13 90 for New Western Mess; $13 12½ for (500 bbls.) Prime Mess, and $11@$11 12½ for Prime, ₰ bbl. For forward delivery, the demand has been more actively sought after and quoted stronger, with sales reported since our last of 2,750 bbls. Western Mess, including 2,000 bbls., seller June, at $13 90@$14; and 750 bbls., seller July, at $14 10@$14 12½ ₰ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been inactive at 5⅛c.@5⅝c. ₰ lb....Cut Meats continue in slack demand, ranging at from 9½c.@10¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, 11½c. for bagged Hams, in tight tierces, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, and 7¾c.@8¼c. for Bellies, ₰ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 240 pks. within the range....Bacon has been in moderate request at about former figures, with sales reported of 450 boxes Short Clear at 8¾c., and 120 pks. Long Cut Hams, in lots, on private terms....Lard has been less active, but steady. Sales have been reported of 1,200 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¾c.@9½c. for good to strictly prime Western Steam; 9¾c.@9⅝c. for Kettle; 8¾c.@9¾c. for good to choice City Steam and Kettle; 8⅛c.@8¾c. for No. 1, and 6¾c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery there has been less demand noted, with sales reported of 1,500 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 500 tcs., seller June, at 9¾c.; and 1,000 tcs., seller July, at 9 11-16c.@9¾c. ₰ lb....Beef has been selling in a jobbing way from $7@$9 50 for Mess, $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $14@$18 for Prime Mess, $17@$20 50 for India Mess, ₰ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at $22@$27 as the extremes....New Butter, of the better grades, has been salable and comparatively firm, with rather scarce offerings noted, but for poor stock there has been very little call, and values have been irregular. We quote within the range from 25c.@35c., for ordinary to very choice new State, and 18c.@27c. for new Western; old scarce and nearly nominal.... Desirable lots of Cheese in fair request for home use and shipment, within the range of 14c.@17c. for old State Factory, 9c.@16½c. for Western, and 6c.@15c. for new.

SKINS—Deer have been in demand and steady, on light arrivals, and sales of 3,000 lbs. Honduras and 2,000 lbs. Para; receipts, 11 bales Para and 3 bales Porto Cabello. Goat have been firm and in fair request, with sales reported of 200 bales Curacoa, 70 bales Mexican, and 30 bales Capes; receipts, 268 bales Mexican, 174 bales East India, and 32 bales Buenos Ayres.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted a shade firmer, on a good demand, mainly for refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,075 hhds. and 430 boxes, including 1,650 hhds. fair to strictly prime refining Cuba at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; 415 hhds. fair to scant good refining Porto Rico at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; and 430 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8c.@8⅛c., ₰ lb., the market closing strong and buoyant. Refined fairly active at from 10¾c.@12⅛c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Has been firm and in fair request. Sales have been reported of 160,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9 9-16c., ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer, but has been very quiet at 88½c.@89c. ₰ gallon; sales, 75 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights show but little activity outside of the Grain movement, which has been fair at firm rates. The chartering business in the local market has also been firm as to rates for Grain vessels, which have been in most request. Petroleum vessels have been moderately sought after. From the outports we hear of less animation in trade. ....From Havana and the Cuban Sugar ports the latest reports are of an active inquiry for suitable vessels, with a ready market for tonnage on arrival, at very firm rates, including for Falmouth and orders at 50s.@52s. 6d. from Havana, and 52s. 6d.@57s. 6d. from the coast; and for the United States, $5 50@$5 75 for Sugar in hhds., and $1 35@$1 50 for do. in boxes, from Havana, and $7 for Sugar in hhds., and $5 for Molasses, from the coast, on which basis an extensive business was transacted. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. ₰ bushel; 650 boxes Cheese at 20s.; 140 boxes Bacon at 15s.; 235 bales Leather, 150 logs Wood, and 150 tons Ore, on private terms. And from Havana, a Spanish bark, 207 tons, reported with Sugar, in boxes, at 48s....For London, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard and 50 tons Tallow at 17s. 6d., and 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms; and, by steam, 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₰ 280 lbs....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ₰ 280 lbs....For Bristol, by sail, 200 tons Oil-cake at 15s., and 60 tons Dye-woods at 20s. ₰ ton. ....For Falmouth and orders, a German bark, 441 tons, reported from Sagua, with about 3,000 boxes Sugar, at 52s. 6d.; an American bark, 599 tons, with equal to 1,000 hhds. do., from do. at 57s. 6d., or Sugar, in boxes, from Havana, at 50s.; a British bark, 760 tons, with 5,000 boxes Sugar, and a Spanish bark, 330 tons, with 2,700 boxes do., from Havana, at 47s. 6d.; a Spanish bark, with 2,100 boxes do., from do., at 50s.; a British brig, with 1,800 boxes do., from do., at 52s. 6d.; an American bark, 698 tons, with 1,000 hhds. do., reported from Cardenas, at 52s. 6d.; a German bark, 355 tons, with 2,600 boxes do., from do., at 55s., or hhds. at 57s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 599 tons, hence with 3,800 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d., or, if direct, at 5s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 471 tons, with 3,400 quarters do., same terms; and a Norwegian bark, 329 tons, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum or its products at 5s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, or 6s. to the Continent, and 6d. off if direct.... For Antwerp, 500 tcs. Lard and 450 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₰ ton....For Bremen, by steamer, 8,100 bushels Corn, 425 boxes Bacon, 790 pks. Tobacco and 200 boxes Extract of Logwood on private terms....For Rotterdam, by sail, 500 cases Tobacco at 22s. 6d..... For the Mediterranean and back, a German bark, 298 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. ....For Matanzas and back, to Philadelphia, a bark, 800 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia at $6 12½ and $4 12½; a brig, 400 hhds., from do. at $6 50 and $4 50....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, a brig and schooner, each 400 hhds., reported from Philadelphia at $6 75 and $4 50, and a bark, 800 hhds., from do. at $6 12½....For Trinidad de Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a British brig, 350 hhds., reported from Philadelphia at 52c. and $4 75....For San Francisco, an American ship reported with 1,300 tons Coal from Baltimore at $14. ...For New-York, an American bark, 622 tons, with 900 hhds. Sugar, reported from Sagua, and two British barks, 442 and 389 tons respectively, with Sugar, in hhds., from do., at $7; an American brig, 386 tons, and two British brigs, 290 and 250 tons respectively, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Cardenas, at $7; a British bark, 309 tons, with Melado, from do., at $6 50; an American bark, 289 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from do., at $7 and $5; an American bark, 392 tons, and two British barks, 491 and 355 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Matanzas, at $6 75; a British brig, 457 tons, with 200 hhs. Sugar and 200 hhds. Melado, from do., at $6 75 and $5 87½; two American barks, 700 and 600 hhds., and an American schooner, 550 hhds., Molasses, from do., at $4 75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, May 11.—FLOUR buoyant and unsettled; prices unchanged. WHEAT active and higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 59, cash; $1 61½, seller June; $1 60½, seller July. CORN active and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 48c., cash; 49½c., seller June; 50⅛c.@50¼c., seller July; sales for June were enormous; cash sales amounted to 650,000 bushels. OATS active and higher at 38c.@39½c. for No. 2. RYE firm and in fair demand at 95c. for No. 2. BARLEY advanced and in fair demand at 67c.@70c. for No. 2 Fall. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 83c.@83½c. PORK advanced, and in fair demand at $12 85@$12 95, cash; $13 seller June. LARD higher, and in fair demand at $8 70, cash; $8 85 seller June. BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged. BACON unchanged. LIVE HOGS in good demand at $3 80@$4 20. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 14c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,400 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 220,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs, and 2,600 Cattle.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT active and higher; choice Spring, $1 66; No. 2 Red Winter, $2 20. CORN excited; prices higher; No. 2 mixed 48c.@49c. OATS in fair demand; advanced; mixed, on the track, at 39c.@40c. BARLEY unchanged and dull. RYE firmer and higher and scarce; No. 2 at 92c.@95c. WHISKY nominal. MESS PORK active and higher; for future delivery in good demand; sales at $12 50, cash, and June closing at $12 75 cash. Dry-salted MEATS nominally higher; 6⅛c.@6⅜c. offered for Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, and 6⅜c.@7c. asked. BACON strong and active; Shoulders, 5⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. LARD held at 8¾c.@9c. HOGS quiet at $3 50@$4. CATTLE quiet at $3@$6 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,400 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 11.—FLOUR active; sales, 3,500 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 4,600 bushels Amber Winter at $2; 10,000 bushels choice White Canada at $2 15. CORN in light demand; sales, 4,300 bushels High Mixed at 66c.; 2,800 bushels at 67c.@68c., the latter for nearly Yellow. BARLEY nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 50 for Unbolted, ₰ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $25@$26, ₰ ton. HIGHWINES, 86c.@87c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. RECEIPTS by Lake—22,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Rye, 414,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; Family, $9 30@$9 50. WHEAT in fair demand; advanced; Red, $2 05@$2 10. CORN in good demand at 50c. RYE in fair demand and firm, $1 03@$1 07. OATS in fair demand; advanced, at 43c.@47c. BUTTER firm; Fresh, 27c.@30c. MESS PORK unchanged and quiet; Regular, $12 75 cash; $13 June. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; Summer Steam, 8½c.; Winter do, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9c. BULK MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Sides, 6⅛c., 6⅝c. and 6⅞c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 5⅝c.; Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. LIVE HOGS unchanged and quiet at $4 and $4 30; receipts, 1,800. WHISKY steady at 83c.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—FLOUR excited; prices higher; sales of double extra Spring at $7 25@$8 25. WHEAT steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 60; No. 2, $1 55½. OATS advanced and in fair demand, at 43c. for No. 2. CORN in fair demand, at 48c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE firm, at 88c. for No. 1. BARLEY firm, at 70c. for No. 2 Fall. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c.; to Oswego, 13½c. PORK sold at $12 50. LARD sold at 8⅝c. for Steam-rendered. BULK MEATS sold at 4⅜c. for Shoulders; 6⅜c. for Short Rib Middles. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour and 28,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour and 20,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 11.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 22⅞c.; net receipts, 1,485 bales; gross, 1,485 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 3,645 bales; to Bremen, 150 bales; to Genoa, 100 bales; coastwise, 2,989 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 74,876 bales. OATS firm at 60c.@62c. SUGAR—Cistern Bottom received and sold at 5c. MOLASSES—Receipts—Dark Fermenting sold at 35c. COFFEE advancing; Fair, 18⅛c.@19c.; Good, 19⅛c.@19⅜c.; Prime, 20c.@20⅛c. Other articles unchanged. Bank Sterling Exchange, 125⅛. Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅜ ₰ cent. Premium. Gold, 113⅛.

GALVESTON, May 11.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 20c.@20⅛c.; net receipts, 87 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,769 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 6,797 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 11—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 89⅛; 1865s, old, 90⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; Ten-forties, 88⅛.

2½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 89⅛; 1865s, old, 90⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; Ten-forties, 88⅛.

FRANKFORT, May 11—A. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds opened at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 11.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,000,000 francs during the past week. Rentes opened at 54f. 82c.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.@10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.@11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull. The sales are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

2½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.@10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.@11⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm; Wheat, 12s. 3d.@12s. ₰ cental for California White, 11s. 7d.@11s. 10d. for Red Winter; Corn, 29s. ₰ quarter. PROVISIONS—Lard, 40s. 3d. ₰ cwt. PRODUCE—Tallow, 43s. 3d. ₰ cwt.

WEDDING IN ST. LOUIS.

Marriage of the Daughter of Ex-Minister Blow to the Secretary of the Russian Legation at Rio Janeiro.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 7.

Last night marked an era in the fashionable world in the consummation of an event which for some time has been eagerly looked forward to by social circles. The occasion was the marriage of Miss NELLIE BLOW, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, late Minister to Brazil, to Mr. FERDOUR F. SMIRDOFF, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and Chargé d'Affaires at Munich. The ceremony was performed at St. Paul's Church, South St. Louis, in the presence of a few appreciative friends, the affair being so very private and exclusive that only those were admitted who were furnished special cards for the occasion. The little Gothic church is small and unpretending, but the bride had a preference for it, she having contributed the greatest portion toward its erection, and therefore felt more at home within its friendly walls. The church auditorium was tastily decorated with fresh, bright evergreens, which were arranged in artistic festoons, and a profusion of lovely flowers, which found a place in every available receptacle. A beautiful arch, composed of cedar and spruce, intermingled with white flowers, spanned the altar, behind which appeared a gilded cross surmounted by the inscription "The Lord bless thee, Amen."

There were no bridesmaids and groomsmen, the affair having been gotten up hurriedly, but fourteen young ladies and gentlemen of St. Louis, particular friends of the bride, acted in a collective sense as attendants, and preceded the bride and groom to the church. The young ladies were Miss Spotts, Miss Eads, Miss Hardway, Miss Farwell, Miss Spotts, Miss Woods, Miss Brotherton, Miss McCreary, Miss Hoyle, Miss Allen, Miss Kennett, Miss Lottie Blow, (cousin of the bride,) Miss Moffett and Miss Bull, and the gentlemen who accompanied these young ladies were, respectively, Mr. McCreary, Capt. Rogers, Dr. Keihofer, Major Wheeler, Messrs. Paschall, Fullerton, Peudleton, McCabe, Allen, Hoyle, McHenry, Johnson, Thoms and Beer. Following them came, first, little Miss MATTIE BLOW—of about eight years—dressed in pure white, with Master JOHNNY, her brother, about two years older; then came Mrs. BLOW, leaning on the arm of the groom, and last the bride, supported by her father.

The groom, Mr. FERDOUR F. SMIRDOFF, is thirty-one years of age, of slight figure, and quite youthful looking. It is said he has been promised the office of Minister to this country as soon as he shall have arrived at an eligible age. After the ceremony the company repaired to the family mansion for a quiet reception.

Singular Case of Unjust Imprisonment.

A curious case of unjust imprisonment was brought to light at Jefferson Market yesterday. Some days ago FRED. KEPLER, a hackman living at No. 104 East Forty-first-street, was committed for stealing $30 from two Polish emigrants named WILLIAM and ALEXANDER KERMAN. Yesterday, on a Polish interpreter being procured, it was found that the men had been unable to make themselves understood on the previous occasion, and that two boys, not KEPLER, stole their money. The unfortunate hackman was discharged.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—241, Paine vs. Jarret; 1563½, Horton vs. Robinson, Jr.; 855, Gotz et al. vs. Frank et al.; 3067, McVeeny vs. The Mayor; 3083, Hammesley vs. The Mayor; 3084, Schuchardt vs. The Mayor; 3085, Douglass vs. The Mayor; 37, Goodnow vs. The Mayor et al.; 53, Saloman vs. Hall; 261, Fessenden et al., &c., vs. Vose; 283, McCormack vs. Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company; 1531, Kolp vs. Buckman; 1605, Goodwin, Agent, vs. Baggett et al.; 1607, Handren et al. vs. Munroe; 1611, Wardenburg vs. Barker; 1613, Barnard vs. Cahn et al.; 1615, Dejonge vs. Helmbold; 1617, Thess et al. vs. Londand et al.; 1625, Goldberg vs. Hufnagel; 1631, Harris vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—360½, Focke vs. Rauke; 548, National Citizens' Bank of New-York vs. Griswold; 176, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company vs. Frank; 318, Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Borland et al.; 586, Eagleson et al. vs. Waehr et al.; 700, Osgood et al. vs. Liffman; 708, Osgood et al., Receiver, &c., vs. Strauss; 610, Conover vs. Coleman et al.; 662, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 720, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 588, Levy vs. Bortfield; 622, Avery vs. Otis; 660, Harvey vs. Merchants' National Bank of New-York City; 730, Archer et al. vs. Hanlon et al.; 732, Putnam et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 734, Whitney vs. Stebbins; 736, Ludlow vs. Judson; 738½, Fitch vs. Street; 744, Claflin et al. vs. Rosenberg; 746, Smith et al. vs. Milliken et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Demurrers—16, Metropolitan National Bank of New-York vs. Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company; 17, First National Bank of New-York vs. Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company; 18, — vs. —. Issues of law and fact—21, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. McIntyre; 30, Phelps vs. Platt; 42, Platt vs. Platt; 47, Robinson vs. Robinson; 48, Bisch vs. Keller; 50, Davidson vs. Morrissey; 51, Cutter vs. Myers; 52, Bartlett vs. Shirley; 53, Jones vs. Crennan; 54, Mashal vs. McGregor; 55, Gardner vs. Cummings; 56, Bush vs. Treadwell; 57, Williams vs. Anthony; 58, Poole vs. Lochlin; 59, Kuhn vs. Brown; 60, Spring vs. Hubbard; 61, Litchfield vs. Merriam; 62, The Rector, &c., of the Church of the Redemption vs. The Rector, &c., of Grace Church; 63, Heye vs. Phillips, 64, Spring vs. Paxton.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. and Calendar called at 12 M.—1, Raynor vs. Seaman; 28, Wilson vs. New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company; 36, Block House Mining Company vs. Classen; 68, Demarest vs. Sproul; 71, Magnus vs. Imlay; 82, Meyer vs. Schneider; 87, Cooper vs. Ambler; 89, Bryce vs. Ketchum; 92, Nichols vs. Seigel; 99, Callahan vs. O'Rourke; 104, Parks vs. Parks; 113, Kellogg vs. Hayes; 118, Sage vs. Corwin; 129, Monroe vs. American Metalline Company; 131, Haring vs. Rush; 134, Harrison vs. Cleveland; 140, Herbert vs. Smith; 141, Same vs. Same; 142, Bruce vs. Fuller. Call begins at 175.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—762, Lang vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1826, Ayer et al. vs. Fenner, impleaded, &c.; 471½, Young vs. Kent et al.; 1188, Holdare vs. Hines et al.; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1382, Lord et al. vs. Linssen; 1056, Hoey vs. Perry; 668, Oberman vs. Waterman; 1284, Siman, Jr., vs. Kohnweiler et al.; 1322, Neu vs. Dunican; 1056, Moss vs. Cohn; 1164, Kelly vs. Williams; 856, Brennan et al. vs. Pierce; 1546, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company; 196, Morris vs. White et al.; 1072, Rockwell vs. Calneta; 107a, (No. 2,) Same vs. Same; 1086, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 862, Greenwald vs. Totans; 788, Cole vs. Burnap; 954, Hughes, by guardian, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1015, Woods vs. The Disciples of Christ in New-York; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1057, Devlin vs. Costello; 1614, Stamford vs. Atwood; 1595, Baxter vs. White; 1233, Higginson vs. Kuck; 1337, Richards vs. Wellington; 1409, Rothman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1051, Bernhard vs. Koph; 1304, Orrell vs. Palmer.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Robinson, P. J., Larremer and J. F. Daly, JJ.—2, Graf vs. Hoehhalter; 25,(L.)Boyd vs. Stone; 82,(J.)Fearing vs. Irwin; 25,(C.) Loeschigh vs. Hatfield; 84, Gannattu vs. Lachaumi; 86, Felt vs. Schoenberg; 48, Gordon vs. Borpe; 49, Brown vs. Elliott; 89, O'Donnell vs. Rosenberg; 90, Terheun vs. Lover; 91, Moody vs. Leverich; 92, Coughtry vs. Levine; 93, Baldwin vs. Harlem and New-York Navigation Company; 94, Cropsey vs. Saloman; 95, Kirstine vs. Kaufman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8932, Rindskoff vs. Clarke; 8743, McNulty vs. Aarons; 8841, Rollins vs. Moneyagh; 8693, Wilson vs. Parmelee; 8845, Fox vs. Hartman; 9557, Watts vs. Hillier; 8697, Packer vs. Levy; 8703, Devlin vs. Green; 8746, Walter vs. Beville; 8846, Connell vs. Levy; 8850, Bell vs. Lynch; 8766, Swannell vs. Howe; 9084, Lyon vs. Darrin; —, Withers vs. Obon; 9112, Newman vs. Spitzer; 9114, Hinvinger vs. Koch; 9115, Gray vs. Sinclair; 9117, Alston vs. Sherlock; 9119, Hotchkiss vs. Boyd.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8556, Burke vs. Brady; 8919, Le Maifa vs. Algretta; 9003, Lambert vs. Meyer; —, Becker vs. Keogh; 9006, Kolbam vs. Baxter; 9073, Lanning vs. Claussen; 9073½, Lefler vs. Maddox; 9096, Riddle vs. Larkin; 9102, Quimbey vs. Parker; 7046, Witters vs. Oliver; 8426, Brown vs. King; 8195, Miller vs. Standt; 8882, Newnan vs. Wronken; 8785, Mack vs. Veet; —, David vs. Nordel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8437, McNider vs. Wenendez; 8731, Polhamus vs. Stewart; 9014, Udall vs. Schenck; 9436, Stuber vs. Dahlbender; 8703, Fosdick vs. Gaynor; 9747, Bang vs. Young; 9748, Averill vs. Fargie; 9749, King vs. Tapscott; —, David vs. Rosenthal; 7359, Ludman vs. Green; 9061, Ripley vs. Macomber; 9236, Ruess vs. Runk; 9246, Thayer vs. Slocum; 9376, Connell vs. Barnard; 9378, Taylor vs. Daniels.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Hackett, Recorder.—1, Michael Hays, homicide; 2, Isaac Bush, robbery; 3, Francis Edwards, burglary; 4, John Dehanty, alias John Ryan, burglary; 5, Henry Gustover, felonious assault and battery; 6, John Corcoran, felonious assault and battery; 7, Patrick Harrigan, felonious assault and battery; 8, William O'Brien, felonious assault and battery; 9, Tunis Johnson, forgery; 10, Minnie De Forrest, larceny from the person; 11, John Edwards, larceny from the person; 12, James Madison, larceny from the person; 13, Warren W. Herrick, grand larceny; 14, Thomas Stack, grand larceny.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, with type cases of each variety, varicocele, arrest of development, and other abnormal conditions, with their modern treatment. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents to J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. ADAMS,
Practical and consulting accountant, No. 487½ Broadway, (basement,) New-York. References: J. H. Frothingham, Esq., President Union Trust Company; Messrs. Wilson Bros., Bankers; Messrs. J. M. Varian & Son.

NERVOUS OR MENTAL AFFECTIONS.—A late Superintendent of an Insane Asylum, well known in the treatment and cure of mental maladies, about starting for Europe, is willing to take under his care a patient or invalid, with a view of effecting a recovery. Address MEDICUS, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

ORIGINAL LETTERS WANTED—From agents answering advertisements. Address BROWN, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

At the Great East Side Establishment.

FANCY GOODS

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM EUROPE.

E. Ridley & Son

Offer Today

OVER 1,000 CASES NEW STRAW GOODS.
ENGLISH ROUND HATS AND BONNETS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHIPS.
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.
YOU CAN FIND EVERY SHAPE AND BRAID HERE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.
WITHOUT DOUBT THE CHEAPEST.
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, VINES, &c.
REAL LACES, COLLARS, BARBES.
OVER 10,000 NEW SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
PARASOL COVERS A SPECIALTY.
SILK FRINGES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, AND BUTTONS.
EMBROIDERIES, DOLLY VARDEN TIES, 35c. EACH.
YANKEE NOTIONS, FROM A PIN TO A DIAMOND.

KID GLOVES

AT 50c., TWO BUTTONS, 75c. PAIR.
OUR DOLLAR GLOVES WE WARRANT; GIVE NEW PAIRS WHEN THEY RIP.
EDWARD TWO-BUTTON, $1, $1 25 PAIR.
RIDLEY'S SEAMLESS, $1 25 AND $1 35 PAIR.
RIDLEY'S PERFECT SEAMS FOR GENTS, $1 50 THE PAIR, WARRANTED.
LOT OF GENTS KIDS, FINE SHADES $1 THE PAIR.
WE IMPORT OUR OWN GLOVES, CLEARING OUT OTHER BRANDS.
LOOK AT OUR SASH RIBBONS AT 75c., 85c., AND 95c.

E. Ridley & Son,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST., AND NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

JOBBING ROOMS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT. TO MILLINERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON'S, Grand-st., New-York.
The greatest assortment of SILK, MILLINERY, and STRAW GOODS in this City. CHEAP.
SPECIALTIES:
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, REPS, GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &C., &C.
Desirable Scarf Goods can be found here.
Best low-price Kid Gloves in America.

E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery. Depot of Mme. Demorest's reliable Patterns.

AT JACKSON'S

FAMILY MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE,
Is offered the choicest and most extensive stock of MOURNING GOODS ever imported.
SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES
ARE A SPECIALTY,
And may be purchased at present much below their value. One hundred pieces from auction, warranted all silk and wool,
65 CENTS, FORMER PRICE $1.
Funeral outfits are furnished to order at short notice.

ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.
RICH LACES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &C., AT

RICHMOND & CO.'S

NEW STORE,

NO. 925 BROADWAY,

ONE DOOR ABOVE 21ST-ST.
LLAMA SHAWLS AND SACQUES, AT LOW PRICES.

FROM AUCTION.

RICH LACE GOODS, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Guipure Sacques, Blk. Thd. Flounces,
Guipure Points, Blk. Thd. Scarfs,
Guipure 4-4 Points, Blk. Thd. Capes.
Bought at recent FORCED SALES, and which are SELLING FREELY. COME AND SEE.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts.

REAL LACES, &c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.,
Has always on hand and replenished with the latest novelties from the European markets,
THE CHEAPEST,
LARGEST,
AND BEST SELECTED STOCK in the City of
Fine Laces of every description.
Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls at less than gold cost.
5,000 pieces Hamburg Edging and Insertion, in Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook.

STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS.
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1861.
No connection with any other establishment.
PRICES FOR CLEANING:
Ingrain and Three-ply, 5c. per yard.
Brussels, 6c. per yard.
Wilton, Velvet and Aubusson, 7c. per yard.
Moquette, Axminster and Turkey, 8c. per yard.
Carpets cleaned by this process are entirely free from dust and moth; also taken on storage at reasonable rates. Carpets taken up and relaid by experienced workmen. Carpets packed and preserved from moth, &c. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. No charge for cartage within City limits.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY.—Later novelties on view this week. The grand SUMMER FAVORITE. Dolly Varden Polonaise. Can be changed from a plain pelisse to a tight-fitting polonaise in THREE minutes, and back again as quickly. Price of pattern with CLOTH MODEL, which shows exactly how to make and put together, and how it looks when finished, ONE DOLLAR. SPECIAL OFFER. Cut this advertisement out and inclose it with ONE dollar to us, and we will mail the above pattern and cloth model to you INSTANTLY, and send to your address SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED BAZAAR for ONE YEAR FREE, beginning with next number. NOW is the time to subscribe for the best FASHIONS MAGAZINE in the WORLD, and the ONLY FASHIONS PUBLICATION that IMPORTS STYLES and furnishes patterns of them. Address
A. BURDETT SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

INGRAIN CARPETS, 40 TO 90 CENTS; Tapestry Brussels; Mattings, Red Check, 25 cents; Burlaps, Bagging, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ELIJAH OF ITALY.
FATHER GAVAZZI
On
PAPAL INFALLIBILITY,
Association Hall,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WITH A VIEW OF RESUMING THE business of refining sugar, the undersigned offers for sale his interest in the present well established manufactory of chocolate and fine French confectionery, located corner of Cortlandt and Church sts.
WM. L. WALLACE.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

Banking House of

WOOD & DAVIS,

No. 31 Pine-St., New-York, May 1, 1872.

We beg to inform our friends that we have this day formed a Copartnership for transacting the business of BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS, under the name of WOOD & DAVIS.

We will receive money on deposit, subject to draft at sight, allowing Interest according to the nature of the account.

The purchase and sale of Railroad Bonds will be made a special feature of our business; and we shall keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds of well-established Roads, with which to supply investors.

Bonds of new Roads furnished at subscription prices, as offered on our market, without commission.

Reports and Circulars sent, and information furnished about Railroad Bonds, &c., &c., without charge.

As members of the New-York Stock Exchange, we are prepared to execute orders in GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD AND RAILROAD STOCKS.

Our experience in Banking and knowledge of investment securities, we trust will entitle us to the confidence of capitalists.

C. D. WOOD,
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.,
SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

At 90 and accrued interest in currency.
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal-fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built. Iron is now being laid on a section covering more than one-quarter of the distance, and work on the whole line being pushed with great vigor, so that it is expected to have coal trains running by the 1st of November next. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

An Undoubted Security.

PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND 9⅛ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.
THEY BEAR

8 per cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.
JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED
10 Per Cent. Bonds,
for sale by
George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

EWELL, STOUT & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
J. N. EWELL, JAS. E. REYNOLDS, J. S. STOUT, late of Stout & Dickinson } A. V. STOUT, Special.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND of the Certificates of Indebtedness of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company of South Carolina, guaranteed by the State of South Carolina, under act of the General Assembly of that State of Dec. 20, 1866, are requested to communicate with F. F. MARBURY, JR., Counselor-at-law, No. 64 Wall-st., or Post-office Box No. 1,173, New-York.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors and transaction of any other business will be held at Milwaukee on the 8th of June next, at noon.
The transfer books will be closed from May 18, at 3 P. M., to June 24, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

FINANCIAL.

The New-York State LOAN AND TRUST CO.,

NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000.

Interest allowed on daily balances. Checks upon this Company pass through the Clearing-house.

This Company is authorized by law to accept and execute all trusts of every description.

To receive deposits, allowing interest on the same; to loan and advance money, or securities and credits upon real or personal property; to receive upon storage or deposit, bullion, specie, stocks, bonds and certificates or evidences of debt.

The Company will also take charge of all kinds of securities for safe keeping, collect coupons and interest, also rents, annuities and mortgages, remitting for the same, or crediting in account, as may be desired.

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company has a paid-up cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and by its charter has perpetual succession; all its operations are under the direction of a responsible Board of Trustees, and EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES OF ESTATES, GUARDIANS OF INFANTS, MARRIED WOMEN, AGENTS having charge of estates, FEMALES and others unaccustomed to business, will find it to their advantage to keep their accounts with this Company, affording as it does all the security of a bank, with the advantage of accumulation of interest on their accounts.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Vice-President.
A. A. LOW, F. SCHUCHARDT,
S. D. BABCOCK, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. R. TRAVERS, WM. T. GARNER,
THOS. DICKSON, H. A. HURLBUT,
G. G. HAVEN, W. H. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN BLOODGOOD, H. C. FAHENSTOCK,
WM. F. DRAKE.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

INVESTMENT BONDS FOR SALE.

60,000 LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN CONSOLIDATED.
40,000 SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1878.
90,000 CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD, INDORSED, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, BY LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
50,000 DETROIT, MONROE AND TOLEDO FIRST MORTGAGE.
ALSO, BONDS INDORSED BY TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.
LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD.
HANNIBAL AND CENTRAL MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD.
PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR.
WOOD & DAVIS,
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS, 31 PINE-ST.

Desirable Investment.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE CITY OF MOBILE, ALA.,
AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers.

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale at 95 and accrued interest, in currency, a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. bonds of the City of Mobile, Ala., coupons payable January and July, in gold, in the City of New-York.
The very small debt of this city, and the prompt payment at all times of its interest, render these bonds the most desirable for investment of any now on the market.
Other particulars can be had of HOWES & MACY No. 30 Wall-st.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

Safe and Desirable

MUNICIPAL BONDS

OF KANSAS, MISSOURI, COLORADO and WISCONSIN, having from five to twenty years to run. Principal and interest payable in New-York City. For sale at prices that will pay over 12 per cent. on the investment.
First-class Investment Securities always on hand. Call or send for descriptive circular.
THOS. P. ELLIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

W. B. SCOTT. A. E. SCOTT,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
W. B. SCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS,
Have removed to
NO. 24 PINE-ST.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS, &c., on commission.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
Office No. 37 William-st.
Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.
Directors:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer,
F. L. BARREDA,
W. H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. WATTS SHERMAN,
CHARLES TRACY, } New-York
MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.
E. A. ARCHDEACON, LOUIS FREMY, } Paris.
Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.
Baron C. MALLET, AUT. M. SCHNAPPER, Baron S. DE HABER, } Paris.
ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.
ALTGRAF ZU SALM REIFFERSHEIDT, Chevalier H. VON HOPFEN, } Vienna
This Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on improved real estate in the City of New-York and its vicinity.
ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 16, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, May 2, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1872, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
The books for the transfers of the capital stock of the Company, will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., May 24, 1872, and remain closed until the morning of June 6, 1872.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Vice-President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 140, 142 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors and three inspectors of election for the Safe Deposit Company, of New-York, for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 13, 1872, between the hours of 12 at noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst. and opened on the 14th day of May following.
By order. FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1873.
Dated MAY 4, 1872.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND PACIFIC

RAILWAY

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

Limited to $18,333 per mile and secured by a first mortgage on a completed road running from Nebraska City, on the Missouri River, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. This division has been open one year, and IS NOW EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDS. It is the central link of a direct East and West road now being rapidly built from Urbana, Ill., through a very rich agricultural and densely populated district the greater part of the way to Grand Island, on the Union Pacific. This new line is about 610 miles long, and much needed by the section of country which it traverses, therefore receives very liberal aid toward its construction, and the completion of the entire line is anticipated within 1873. In the meantime we shall sell the bonds only on completed road. This will make the shortest route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it being almost an air line.

We recommend these bonds as a prime security. Coupons payable Feb. and Aug. 1, free of tax, in the City of New-York. Present price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND DRAFTS,
Available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NO. 36 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1872, the polls for which election will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed for ten (10) days prior to said election.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital, will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 21st of May, 1872. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

WANTED—ON FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY in Elizabeth, N. J., a loan of $4,000. Address H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.
The quarterly dividend on the guaranteed stock of this Company is payable June 1, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company. The transfer-books close on the 15th inst. and reopen June 3.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per share, payable on and after the 1st day of June, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., May 20, to the morning of June 3.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that day.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, due May 1, will be cashed on presentation at the office of F. H. SMITH, No. 34 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.
ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE, JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, THEODORE F. JACKSON, } Executors.
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.
ELIZABETH G. ASSON, THOMAS M. ASSON, Executors.
JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st. 1aw-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.
E. P. WHEELER, M. H. SMITH, C. B. SMITH, } Executors.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.
SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
fe26-law6mM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—HEINRICH WIENER, plaintiff, against JOHN M. PINKNEY, Eliza A. Vrooman, individually, and Eliza A. Vrooman as administratrix with the will annexed of Kate K. Pinkney, deceased, Eliza A. McClelland, Margaret McClelland, Catharine P. McClelland, Benjamin McClelland, Eliza McClelland, Hyacinth McClelland, —— Belknap, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
ap15-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c., Nos. 106 to 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av. The public is invited to examine the superior accomodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.
JOHN H. MORRELL.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables,
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

REMOVAL.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.
THIS COMPANY HAS REMOVED TO its new office,
NO. 119 BROADWAY,
south west corner of Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WM. YOUNG & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by WM. YOUNG, at their former place of business, No. 521 Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.
WM. YOUNG & CO.
ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1872.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Mathews. Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Martens Family.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY, &c.—Miss Jennie Worrell, Miss Ella Chapman.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Vokes Troupe. Matinée at 2½.

STEINWAY HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Mr. Sarasate, Miss Corradi, Miss Gomein.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MCEVOY'S HIBERNICON.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

We publish today an important dispatch from Washington in reference to the negotiations between the United States and British Governments upon the Treaty of Washington. So many unfounded rumors are daily put in circulation that the public will be interested in learning the exact truth about the negotiations. It is quite evident that the treaty is not despaired of in the best informed quarters, and we need not say what pleasure it would give us to record its final success.

President GRANT has requested the resignation of Collector CASEY, of New-Orleans, in consequence of the testimony as to his conduct during the political troubles in that city, taken before the Congressional Committee. This testimony only was submitted to the President on Friday. We long since recommended Mr. CASEY'S removal, if the charges against him were not refuted, and we have no doubt that the action of the President will meet with popular approval.

The most prominent Greeley leader in the South is WARMOTH, of Louisiana. This man has been too frequently exposed by us to need detailed description now. It is sufficient to say that he is the worst of that class of marauding adventurers who have made the reconstructed South their prey, cloaking their conduct under the most zealous professions of fidelity to Republican principles. Of sincerity or devotion he knows nothing. He leaves the party for the party's good, and the more of his class that will follow his example, the greater will be the satisfaction of decent men. There is room for them all in the Greeley party, and among the hungry and reckless schemers who manipulated the Cincinnati Convention, they will find congenial company. By all means let them all rally to the aid of FENTON, COCHRANE, MCCLURE, and their fellows.

The State Conventions of both parties meet on Wednesday of this week to choose delegates to the respective National Conventions. We shall look to the Republican Convention with confidence for wise and harmonious action. This State being the home of the Cincinnati candidate, the deliberations of the Convention will be peculiarly important. It will have a chance, which should not be thrown away, to show that no honest reformer need leave the Republican Party. The voice of the Convention should be distinct in favor of those measures—amnesty, civil service reform, and reduction of taxation—which are all that are necessary to unite sincere Republicans. As for the Democratic Convention, the interest in its proceedings will consist entirely in its course with reference to the candidature of Mr. GREELEY.

A Mock Trial.

The prospect of getting Judge BARNARD fairly tried is at present a poor one. To be sure, the Legislature has directed a trial, and managers have been appointed, but who are these managers? Almost all of them are men who have opposed impeachment, and have fought for BARNARD through thick and thin. The Court has, in fact, been deliberately *packed*—whether by the influence of A. D. BARBER'S fund or not we are unable to say. Some underhand influences must have been at work to produce such a result as this. No one will believe—perhaps no one will even seriously pretend—that the public interest or the cause of justice was studied when the managers of the impeachment trial were appointed. Consider the facts.

There were some gentlemen engaged in the preliminary investigations whose honesty was beyond all question. One or two are retained on the list of managers—but why should Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Mr. TOBEY, (who has proved himself a sterling friend of the public this session,) Mr. STRAHAN and Mr. FLAMMER have been omitted? There appears to be no doubt whatever that Tammany's allies in the Republican Party worked very hard to secure the exclusion of these gentlemen, and that Mr. GREELEY'S influence was exerted on the same side. Mr. GREELEY expects to be elected President by Democratic votes, and therefore he is doing everything in his power to make friends of the Democrats in this State. His Tammany friends already hold important offices. Turn them out, and put honest men in, and Mr. GREELEY is weakened by the loss of "official" influence. Our Albany correspondent distinctly told us, on Saturday, that the packed ticket for managers was known at Albany as the "Democratic, or Greeley ticket." Such disgraceful bargaining was never seen before, but all the recent failures at Albany are to be traced directly to it. Mr. GREELEY'S friends are acting with the Democrats now, in order that the Democrats may support Mr. GREELEY in his Presidential canvass. This fact will come out more clearly every day.

Now, BARNARD has always been a great friend of the Tammany Republicans, and they wish to keep him on the Bench of the Supreme Court. The Democrats alone could not have done it. It was by means of Republican votes—called out by Mr. GREELEY'S special influence—that they succeeded in leaving out Mr. TILDEN, Mr. STRAHAN, Mr. TOBEY and Mr. FLAMMER. In the places of these gentlemen, they put in every member of the Judiciary Committee who was hostile to impeachment. What right has Mr. HAYES, Mr. HILL or Mr. VEDDER to be on a Board of Managers appointed to try Judge BARNARD? Everybody acquainted with the facts must see various reasons why these men should have been left out—none why they should be put in. It is impossible to have any confidence in such a Board. Mr. HILL has already publicly expressed his belief that Judge BARNARD is not corrupt. This fact alone ought to have disqualified him. We are careful enough not to choose jurymen who even secretly entertain an opinion with regard to the innocence or guilt of an accused person. But here is a man, appointed to try a case of extreme importance, who has openly avowed that the accused is innocent. How is it possible to regard the approaching trial except as a thing cut and dried beforehand?

Surely the least that the Legislature can do is to at once appoint Mr. TILDEN in the place of Mr. HILL, and Mr. TOBEY in the place of VEDDER. The exclusion of these gentlemen can only be prompted by an understanding that BARNARD is to be "put through." Will not some honest member of the Legislature try a direct vote today on the question? Let us at least have the new alliance of Greeleyites and Democrats brought out into prominence. The Board ought also to have counsel, and the counsel should be the three members of the Bar Association who conducted the preliminary proceedings—for they are better acquainted with the facts than other men. It is certainly a most disheartening thing to have everything going wrong at the eleventh hour—and that through a corrupt combination of Republicans and Democrats. This is the *first* effect of the wonderful "policy" which Mr. GREELEY is pursuing. The subsequent results must inevitably be of the same description. Republicans who bid for Democratic support must pay a good price for it. But the public will have long and sharp memories for the men who betray them just now. We anticipate that recent events at Albany will not help Mr. GREELEY much in his Presidential fight.

Once more, we entreat some decent man in the Legislature to get a test vote on the question whether or not Mr. TILDEN, Mr. TOBEY and Mr. STRAHAN shall be placed on the Board of Managers?

Another Disastrous Defeat.

It lies with the present Republican Legislature to say whether the Tammany leaders shall be brought to justice. This consummation is, of course, earnestly desired by every honest man in the State. It is, moreover, of incalculable importance to the community. If crimes like those of Tammany can be committed and exposed, and the guilty escape, the injury to the moral sense of the people cannot be estimated. It would be a license for plunder to every scoundrel in public place in the State of New-York, and an invitation to all scoundrels not in public employment to secure a chance for safe stealing as soon as possible.

If the Legislature fails to do its clear duty in this matter, it will not be because its duty and the popular will are not perfectly plain. It will be because the influence of one prominent Republican is allowed to prevail. That man is Mr. ALVORD. A few words will show the position he occupies.

There has been once passed by the Legislature a bill, introduced by Mr. TILDEN, providing for the removal of certain obstacles, legal and other, now obstructing the fair trial of the Ring thieves. The main purpose of the bill, which is known as the Oyer and Terminer bill, was to secure a prompt trial, before impartial Judges, of persons accused of offenses in public office. This bill was vetoed by the Governor. We do not pretend to fathom his motives for this action, but its effect is not to be mistaken. It is to shield the perpetrators of public robberies—some of which appear to have been committed during Mr. HOFFMAN'S term as Mayor,—from justice. It is a service of the most valuable kind to TWEED and HALL, and their confederates. Whatever its intention, the veto was an act which no Republican Legislature can possibly sustain without disgrace. It would be easy enough to show the stain Gov. HOFFMAN has added to an already tarnished name by his endeavor to kill Mr. TILDEN'S bill, but that is not now pertinent. What concerns the public now is that the veto shall be overriden. It would be so, as we are credibly informed, if it were not for the active opposition of Mr. ALVORD to the measure. He can find nothing inconsistent with his duty as a Republican and an honest man, in going about canvassing, in person, against the bill. He hopes in this way to prevent the full vote necessary to carry it over the Governor's veto. We cannot conceive of a worse way for a legislator of the State to be serving his constituents.

We trust that Mr. TILDEN will press his bill as early and as strongly as possible. Let us know exactly how the members of the Assembly stand upon it. It is not as a Republican measure that we urge it, for it originated with a pronounced Democrat. But as it is an honest measure, absolutely necessary to the ends of justice, and essential to the Reform to which this Republican Legislature is pledged, it is the plain duty of every Republican to support it. If it is defeated, our party must take the responsibility. We have the votes to pass it, and if we do not, we cannot escape the consequences. We should subject ourselves to great and deserved discredit.

Nor will it do to plead that a few men only were wanting. Those few men must come from the Republicans. We shall take care that they have their full share of public condemnation. Their names shall be known, and their associations, and if Mr. ALVORD chooses to head the list, the public will not be slow to condemn him. He will be brought before a Court where corrupt Judges have little power, and where Gov. HOFFMAN'S constitutional quibbles will not avail—the court made up of the honest men of all parties in the State. But, though the immediate instruments in defeating the bill are exposed to public condemnation, the Republican Party cannot but share their disgrace. If Mr. ALVORD has any sense of what simple honesty and his duty to his party demand, he will cease his opposition; if he deems our charges against him unjust, let him prove them so by securing by his aid, in public and in private, the passage of the bill. We will cheerfully accord him full credit for taking that course.

The Question in Connecticut.

Whether the integrity of the Republican Party shall be sacrificed to personal whims, and whether a majority shall capitulate to a minority, are the chief questions presented in the Senatorial contest in Connecticut. No one can deny that Gen. HAWLEY is the undoubted choice of a large majority of the Republicans in the Legislature, and no one has attempted to show that this preference is other than a fair expression of popular opinion.

There are but two possible ways of ending the present trouble, for all talk of a compromise candidate is mischievous and idle. Either Gen. HAWLEY must be chosen by Republican votes, or Senator FERRY must be elected by the Democrats, aided by a few Republican bolters. In view of the professions made by these bolters, it is only fair to ask them to reflect upon the consequences of the course they threaten to take. Declaring, as they do, that they and their candidate intend to remain in the Republican Party, it must be plain to them that if Mr. FERRY is elected by 115 Democrats, aided by seventeen Republican bolters, it will be nonsense to consider him a representative of Republican interests. Whether he is required to give pledges in advance of such an election or not, he, and those Republicans who enter into the coalition, are sure to become subservient to Democratic influences. They may intend nothing of the sort, and we do not believe that they do, notwithstanding the boasts that this is a "Liberal Republican movement," but it is inevitable from their contemplated action.

Nothing is urged against Gen. HAWLEY except that he was nominated in caucus, and that comes with ill-grace from the friends of Senator FERRY, for Mr. FERRY owes his seat to a pretty severe straining of that very piece of party machinery six years ago, and he has no hope of present success unless every Democrat in the Legislature is bound in caucus to vote for him. His cry against the caucus is only meant to be used to defeat the will of the majority, and its intent is so obvious that it has provoked the contempt even of Democrats. We trust that the Republican members of the Legislature will be less recreant to their duty than they would have us believe they intend to be. We can assure them that if they are as good as their threats, they will themselves be the chief of sufferers. The Republicans certainly cannot trust them again, and the Democrats assuredly will not. They might reflect with profit, at this moment, upon the fate of Mr. JAMES DIXON and other wrecks in sight of their own doors.

The Backwardness of Staten Island.

The land-owners of Staten Island are having their regular yearly grumble, because their beautiful suburb does not get what they think its fair share of settlement, or growth, from the overrunning Metropolis at the favorable time of Spring. We have often expressed admiration for the unequaled natural beauties of Staten Island, and its undeniable advantages in certain respects as a place of residence, but there are some drawbacks which it is to the interest of real estate holders to point out, and which it would be mistaken kindness to them to try to conceal. Staten Island has glorious marine views, noble building sites, an air rich with the salt of the sea, and an inland picturesqueness which, as associated with its external scenery, is, perhaps, not equaled in in the world. It is called the Isle of Wight of America, but it surpasses the Isle of Wight in this combination of attractions and advantages. Yet, in spite of all this, and of its proximity to what will be the greatest city of the modern world, Staten Island is comparatively undeveloped and neglected.

Why is this? First, because the island is too inaccessible from the town; secondly, because the different parts of the island are too inaccessible from each other; third, because of imperfect drainage and the general backwardness of improvement. The spot, to begin with, is but five miles from Manhattan. Yet you can only go there once an hour, and that for only half the hours of the twenty-four. There should be half-hour boats all day, and hour boats all night, to begin with. We are told it would not pay to have these. Of course it would not. When Commodore VANDERBILT sculled a wherry down there fifty years ago, it would not have "paid" to put on the *Castleton* or the *Westfield*. But it is pretty well understood now that the swiftest way to "make" a new locality is to provide means for taking people there. Such an increase in trips as we suggest, known to be on a firm and permanent basis, would increase the value of real estate and the number of population at least from five to ten per cent. a year, and a little reflection will show how far this might compensate indirectly for the failure of the ferry-boats to pay otherwise. But this is not all. The present fares are too high. Instead of twelve cents, as on the North Shore route, or ten, as on the South Shore, the rate should be no more than six cents, or perhaps five. The fares now charged discourage the artisan classes from seeking homes in the villages that fringe the Staten Island shore, and all experience would be belied if the reduced rates did not within a reasonable time put more money in the treasury of the ferry companies than they were in the habit of getting before.

As regards the difficulty of going from point to point on Staten Island when you once get there, we have to say that the roads, besides being circuitous and baffling in an absurd degree, are abominably bad. There is no region within twenty miles of New-York where the roads are so execrable as in Richmond County. With some exceptions, at New-Brighton and vicinity, the highways are mere mud or dust, horribly stuffed with stones and spotted with quagmires, destructive to eyes, carriages, clothes and tempers; while bad grading, or no grading at all, increases the discomfort and loss by wear and tear. Many people who come to view Staten Island, and who are charmed by its loveliness, are repelled by these outrageous roads, and so hundreds who would make desirable residents are every season practically turned away. Of course the excuse is that it would not "pay" to make roads good and keep them so. The plea is as sensible as in the other case, and equally productive of encouraging results.

The prejudice against the healthfulness of Staten Island is without doubt exaggerated. There is less malarious illness there than is commonly supposed, probably less than on Manhattan Island itself, and the higher ground everywhere in Richmond is as healthy as healthy can be. Still, the drainage of the island is, for the most part, shamefully bad, and ought to be remedied forthwith. The almost unexampled filth of the villages on the south shore is also a gross evil. What with the piled-up offal of the streets, and along the beaches, the stench of the shanties wherein provisions and shellfish are sold, the yelps of hundreds of mangy curs, and the general air of squalor and nastiness, there is quite enough between Stapleton and Clifton to disgust an intending settler, even if good roads and good drainage tempted him toward the interior.

When the residents of Staten Island manage to pluck up public spirit enough to go to work with a will, and abate all these nuisances, they will not long have occasion to growl, as they now do, about the island being neglected. Self-help is the best help in all such cases. The improvements we indicate should each and all be set about at once. As to waiting for the Woods' Island Railroad, or the bridge across the Kill Von Kull, before setting their house in order, the people of Richmond County might as well wait for the Greek Kalends.

Judge McCunn.

There is some prospect that the Legislature will be compelled to take immediate and definite action in regard to Judge MCCUNN, whose case is now before it. This action will probably be the formal impeachment of MCCUNN by the Assembly, and his trial before the Senate. This desirable course will be called for by a majority of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, who have signed a report to that body stating that they find JOHN H. MCCUNN guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in office, and recommending his impeachment.

It is understood that the delay of the Committee in making their report has been caused by an inability on the part of several members, by pressure of other business, to give the testimony adduced that careful consideration which it deserves. The report recommending the impeachment of Judge MCCUNN will, it is expected, be signed by nearly all of the Committee before it is formally presented to the House for consideration. Though the Committee appear to be an unit on the question of MCCUNN'S mal and corrupt conduct, some of the members are unwilling to have him impeached, despite their own finding against him. They incline to a temporizing course, and are in favor of the Governor being requested to recommend that the Senate remove MCCUNN without trial. We have already pointed out the folly of sending the cases of these corrupt Judges to the Governor at all; and it is well known that nothing would please MCCUNN better than to adopt such a line of conduct. It would afford him some hope of escape through the chances of delay in final action, until it would be too late to secure the necessary twenty-two affirmative votes in the Senate for his removal. By adopting that method, instead of the more proper and decisive one of impeachment and trial, the prosecution of Judge MCCUNN will assume a partisan and political aspect, rather than the judicial character so necessary and desirable, in order to insure general public confidence in the result arrived at.

Let us have no temporizing in the case, but rather let the matter be pushed forward without further delay, and the impeachment of MCCUNN voted immediately. By doing this the Assembly will not be deciding the case, or passing judgment, as so many of the members seem to fear, but merely performing the part of a Grand Jury when finding an indictment. Their action will be based upon evidence which leaves them no alternative but to submit the case to the Court provided by the State Constitution, to be there tried upon its merits alone. There need be no apprehension that the Senate will fail to do justice in the case, if the matter is properly presented before it without unnecessary circumlocution or delay.

A Kitchen Rebellion.

Strikes of all sorts in every department of labor—strikes of cobblers and carpenters, of car-drivers and hod-carriers, on every imaginable pretext, we have long been familiar with. But it was reserved for the Scottish manufacturing town of Dundee to give the world the novelty of a strike of servant-maids. What makes the matter more whimsical is that these rulers of the Scottish kitchen have struck, not for increase of wages, but for additional freedom. They wanted a half holiday once a week and a whole Sunday every fortnight; they claimed the privilege of wearing such garments and ornaments as they pleased, with only the commendable proviso that they should be paid for; and they protested against a certain hateful and mysterious imposition of many Dundee mistresses, who compeled their servants to wear a badge of servitude, known as a "flag," and not only that but to pay for it themselves.

Fired by these intolerable wrongs, the banded strength of the Dundee kitchen met the other day in convention, organized a Servant-maids' Protective Union, made vast numbers of speeches—no worse, and probably much more amusing than the average eloquence of other popular assemblies—and solemnly resolved to leave each spit unturned and every bell unanswered until the obnoxious restrictions were removed.

What has been the cause of this unique rebellion, we do not yet know. But there can be little doubt of its entire success. A revolt which threatens as its first result immediate starvation, will bring to terms even a more inflexible tyrant than the Dundee mistress who compels her servants to to wear a "flag," and to forego the brillaint raiment and glittering though illusive "Brummagem" jewelry, so dear to the uneducated female heart. Indeed, to American house-keepers, weary with a life-long struggle against the encroachment of much more exacting "help," who make it a favor not to insist on joining the family at meals, or in the drawing-room, and consider about two hours in twenty-four a fair day's work, the claims of the Dundee strikers will seem not exorbitant. It must be obnoxious certainly to be made to wear a "flag" for which you have had to pay, and to be denied the right to gratify a reasonable taste for cheap jewelry and gorgeous apparel. Every other Sunday, too, and a weekly half holiday, are concessions which our own house-keepers would be well content to make.

If the spirit of revolt should spread to our own shores, the consequence would be much more serious. We should have our down-trodden domestics claiming every other day for a holiday at the very least, entire immunity from work of every sort, free choice of all their mistresses' best dresses, and liberty to receive company in the parlor whenever they wished. And when these claims were granted—as indeed how could they be refused?—we might esteem ourselves only too happy, if the sovereigns of the scullery rested there, and did not compel us to eat on delf in the kitchen and sleep in the garret, while they feasted on porcelain in the best parlor, and found repose after their arduous labors in the state bedrooms.

Wisdom would counsel us to make every possible concession at once to avert the threatened danger, as a beleaguered town by capitulating at the first gun hopes to soothe the fury of its conqueror. Let us yield, if necessary, the question of the dresses and the matter of seeing company in the parlor, the use of the piano, and the two hundred odd holidays throughout the year, thankful if we may still be allowed the use of the dining-room when not required for the festivities of the kitchen, a bedroom or two on the upper floors, and privilege to have a friend now and then to dinner.

The Dundee revolt may be the signal for a terrible social revolution which may consign house-keepers all the world over to a slavery yet more hopeless and miserable than that on which they now pine. It is the part of prudence to propitiate the enemy while there is yet time. If we treat our "helps" with due deference, let them do just as they please, work or not, as they feel like it, pay them liberal wages, and have our wives and daughters attend to such trifles as cooking, cleaning and waiting on the table, we shall, doubtless, find them tractable and kind. Let us think of Dundee and beware.

Shooting by "Accident."

The humorous person who points a gun, supposed to be unloaded, at his intimate friend or dearest relative, and is overwhelmed with grief when, after pulling the trigger, he finds that he has committed homicide, is perennial and inexhaustible. He shot his sister on Friday, and we may confidently anticipate that he will kill his mother or brother during the next fortnight. He learns nothing from experience, but remaining firm in the faith that no gun can possibly be loaded unless he has just loaded it himself, cheerfully picks up any fire-arm that may come within his way, and good-humoredly kills the casual relative or friend on whom fate may have billeted his humorous bullet.

It is the habit of the Press, and of all persons who may hear of this sort of unintentional homicide, to denounce the folly of the fool whose dreary joke has ended in death. But to the thinking man it will be apparent that mere idiocy is not a sufficient explanation of the conduct of the humorous homicide. Were he instigated solely by his own stupidity, he would not limit himself exclusively to fire-arms as the only aid to his practical joke. He has known of a score of instances in which people have been killed with fire-arms which the user believed to be unloaded. Even the dullest fool would remember this fact, and hence would be rather less likely to joke with a gun or a pistol than he would with poison. And yet we never hear of a man who insists upon giving his sister arsenic, under the impression that it is sugar. So it is plain that the persistent adherence to fire-arms, on the part of the humorous homicide, is not satisfactorily explained by the theory that he is a fool.

Then, too, it should be noted that he never kills himself with the gun which he assumes to be unloaded. He will point and fire it at any available person who may be within reach, but he never points it at himself. To his mind the joke of the thing consists in a feigned attempt at murder; not in a pretended effort at suicide. Now, were he merely a fool, he would as frequently commit the benevolent action of shooting himself as the reprehensible one of shooting other people.

And the most remarkable and mysterious part of his performance as an unintentional murderer is the fact that he never misses his aim. Now, it may be assumed as an axiom that no man who is sufficiently familiar with fire-arms to be able to hit anything at which he fires, is ever guilty of the idiocy of snapping a gun at anybody. The humorous homicide, therefore, is undoubtedly unaccustomed to fire-arms, and is hence necessarily a wretched shot. Nevertheless, he never fires his gun in pursuance of his immense joke of pretended murder without killing or fatally wounding the person at whom he aims. Take the same man, and send him with the same gun to shoot at wild ducks or rabbits, and he will infallibly miss every shot. Yet, when he is in the bosom of his family, and imagines his gun to be unloaded, he will aim among the intricacies of furniture, and at persons rapidly moving about the room, and bring down a sister or a friend with the most unerring certainty.

No psychologist has yet undertaken to account for these mysterious facts, and in the absence of any scientific explanation we are left to the uncertainty of conjecture. Is the humorous homicide the descendant of some ancestral pirate, and is he moved by an hereditary and irresistible, though unacknowledged impulse, to the commission of murder? Or is he simply a cunning maniac, who has for a long time determined to kill some unsuspecting person, and who, after surreptitious practice at target shooting, has acquired a proficiency which enables him to kill his brother when quietly sitting in a chair, or to wing his sister when she is in rapid motion? Who shall solve the problem? For that there is a problem involved in the question why the humorous homicide perpetually repeats himself, no one who considers the subject can doubt.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some of B. GRATZ BROWN'S neighbors have been hunting up his record on the treatmen of rebels in Missouri. It is not very encouraging to those who have pinned their faith upon his character for stability. As early as 1863 he urged disfranchisement in Missouri on the ground:

"It is not within the thought of this nation and this people that they who have engaged in this resistance and rebellion, whether openly in arms or stealthily by device and falsehood, shall *ever* in the future have the means of controlling our institutions or shaping our policies. *Franchise is not for such—cannot be for such—will not be for such.*"

When the Constitution was framed, he was strongly opposed to many features in it, but waived everything in consideration of disfranchisement. As late as 1865, he wrote:

"I need scarcely say that I am one of those who have from the beginning believed that the loyal and the disloyal can *never* live in Missouri together, and the latter must be *forced* to depart, and I believe that registration is the only mode that will accomplish it."

Mr. BROWN evidently is not much more consistent in his course than Mr. GREELEY himself.

We quote the following report from the chief Tammany daily paper of this City. If it does not convey its own moral to the reader, comment would be thrown away:

"The Tammany Committee of Thirteen on Organization met last evening at Tammany Hall, HENRY W. GENET in the chair. Among those present were Judge SHANDLEY, Judge LEDWITH, Judge DODGE and JOHN MORRISSEY. Mr. MORRISSEY, in conversation with Judge LEDWITH and others, said that HORACE GREELEY ought to receive the support of the Democracy, and in that event he would not only be elected, but the Democracy would be able to carry a majority of the Congressional Districts of this State, and would probably secure a majority of the next House of Representatives."

Nothing could better show the desperate condition of Spain than the Budget just made public. The deficiency for the past year amounts to nearly one-sixth of the entire expenditures, and to make up this alarming gap, the Government propose a variety of taxes, including one of ten per cent. on railroad fares, which must prove a serious check to a very important interest. The Government, of course, retains the tax on the interest of the internal debt—a mischievous measure, which, considering its full effect, can hardly be called a source of revenue.

We print this morning several letters written to the meeting for the civil rights of negroes, recently held in Washington, at which Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS presided. That from the President cordially expresses his sympathy with the meeting; that from Senator CONKLING is a model of clear and sensible letter-writing, and will add to the Senator's already high reputation for that difficult accomplishment.

The *World* yesterday related, in its editorial columns, the curious story which we print below. It appears that Mr. TILTON has proved a gay deceiver toward one of Mr. GREELEY'S rivals, and that the deserted fair one, who, according to Mr. TILTON'S biography of her, is in constant communication with DEMOSTHENES, is indignant at the treatment she has received. We all know that DEMOSTHENES used to insist on "Action, action, action," and it may be that he was only putting his theories into practice when, through the medium of Mrs. WOODHULL, he "bonneted" the fickle TILTON. Explain it how we may, here is the *World's* story:

A painful rumor is current in our neighboring City of Brooklyn to the effect that a personal difficulty of a grave character has arisen between the spirit of DEMOSTHENES and the accomplished editor of the *Golden Age*. It appears that upon the nomination to the Presidency of Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL by the Convention for giving everybody everything, DEMOSTHENES called upon Mr. TILTON to fulfill the expectations of the spirit-world aroused by his interesting biography of that gifted woman and "come out" in her support. To this Mr. TILTON replied that he had already "gone in" for HORACE GREELEY, in sign whereof he invited the attention of the illustrious orator to a brand-new white hat which he was at the moment wearing. The enraged Greek, without another word, raised the right hand which had essayed to shake the Macedonian throne, and knocked the white hat over the wearer's eyes. A high joint commission, consisting of STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, BRIGHAM YOUNG and the ghost of FANNY WRIGHT, is now sitting on the case, which it is hoped, may be settled without bloodshed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN CONCERTS.

The first concert of the annual series given at the Central Park Garden by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra, will take place this evening. Then and on every subsequent night of the week the interpretation of an excellent programme by the most proficient orchestra in the country may be enjoyed with the usual pleasant surroundings. A simple mention of this fact is all that is required. The excellence of Mr. THOMAS' concerts in the past, and the beauty and comfort of the Central Park Gardens have long been familiar themes, and we doubt not that Mr. THOMAS' resumption of active work in the City has been anxiously looked forward to since early Spring. Many artistic performances, enjoyed under circumstances of a far more agreeable sort than those usually besetting the lover of music, can be anticipated with confidence.

SENOR SARASATE'S FAREWELL.

Señor SARASATE'S farewell concert will occur at Steinway Hall this evening. As the gentleman is to depart for Europe at once, those of our readers who have not profited by earlier opportunities of listening to violin playing of the most eloquent and charming kind, should greet this last chance with positive delight. Señor SARASATE will recite with Miss KREBS, who will be the pianist of the occasion, a duet on themes from "Don Giovanni," and he will execute, as solos, PRUME'S "La Mélancolie," and ALARD'S fantasia on motives from "Masaniello." Besides Miss KREBS, Mlle. CORRADI, Miss GOMIEN, and Mr. DACHAUER will take part in the entertainment.

Dramatic.

THE THEATRES THIS EVENING.

A masterly inactivity on the part of most City managers has set in with the heat. While well-known performances are reasonably attractive at this time of the year, it would be unwise to expect from novelty the reward of thronged houses and noisy approval which may be counted upon in Winter. And hence the situation of theatrical affairs for the present week remains almost unchanged. At Wallack's "London Assurance" will, as heretofore, be acted. At Booth's "Richard III" will be played. At the Fifth-avenue "Article 47" will be the attraction. At the Olympic "Humpty Dumpty" will continue its run. The single representation differing from that of the past week, is to be offered at Wood's Museum. The evening bill of that house will consist of "Jartine," a military drama, in which Miss MARIETTA RAVEL will be most conspicuous.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

The VOKES family present at Union-square every evening and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday, a performance meritorious and amusing. One of the sisters is at present unable to appear, but the quartet remaining is more than equal to the task of making the comedietta of "The Belles of the Kitchen" as entertaining a piece as can be acted within the limits of an hour. How attractive are the representations of these artists may be inferred from the fact that no change of play has been necessary since their first appearance. Before a new programme is offered, however, the reader who cares to witness a spectacle full of animation and variety, and unobjectionable in every respect, can do no better than visit the Union-square Theatre. A farce, in which Messrs. A. H. Davenport, E. R. Thorne, Harry Hotto, Welsh Edwards and George Atkins, and Misses Jennie Kimball, Minnie Jackson, Annie Wood and Millie Cook are concerned, precedes "The Belles of the Kitchen."

Miscellaneous.

MR. W. LOCKE RICHARDSON'S READINGS.

Mr. W. LOCKE RICHARDSON is to give an entertainment of readings and recitations this evening at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and under the auspices of that body. Mr. RICHARDSON'S abilities are highly recommended by gentlemen professing to have a knowledge of the graces and purposes of elocution, and we trust that his reception and success in the Metropolis will be altogether commensurate with his deserts.

FATHER BURKE ON THE POPE'S TIARA.

The renowned Dominican preacher, Father BURKE, before returning to Europe, gives a lecture on Thursday evening, 16th of May, in the Academy of Music, on "The Pope's Tiara, its Past, its Present and its Future." It is the only time this great pulpit orator will speak in the Academy on this subject. Reserved seats may be secured at POND & Co.'s, No. 39 Union-square, or at No. 29 Reade-street.

Beware of Umbrellas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest your graphic account of the recent duel in Paris, between two editors, in which umbrellas were the weapons used. I also note with some surprise, your encouraging comments on the employment of such articles generally in affairs of honor. You must either be insincere, or have failed to give the matter due consideration.

Consider, I beg of you, the consequences should either combatant run his umbrella into the body of the other, if only a foot or so, and then spread it!

Do you not comprehend? This is precisely what was done at Cincinnati by GRATZ BROWN to CARL SCHURZ. HUMANITY.

WALL-STREET, Friday, May 10, 1872.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Relative Strength of the Various Persons Named by the Republican State Conventions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A careful compilation of the States which have thus far instructed their delegates on the Vice-Presidency shows the following result:

Instructed for COLFAX—Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, Minnesota, Oregon, District of Columbia and Montana, casting 98 votes.
Instructed for WILSON—Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, casting 34 votes.
Instructed for DENINSON—Ohio, 44 votes.
Instructed for JAMES F. WILSON—Iowa, 22 votes.
Instructed for Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN—Kentucky—24 votes.
Instructed for Senator LEWIS—Virginia, 22 votes.

Senator WILSON's strength here probably appears less than it really is, as there is no doubt he is the second choice of several of the delegations who are instructed as to their first choice. But Mr. COLFAX's strength, in view of the fact that it is entirely spontaneous, is shown to be much greater than has generally been supposed.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTOR.

Mr. Casey and His Deputy Requested to Resign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The President has just been officially furnished with a copy of the evidence taken in the New-Orleans investigation, and having carefully examined the same, has determined to call upon Collector CASEY and Deputy-Collector HERWIG for their resignations. They have, therefore, been notified that their resignations will be accepted. In order that this action should not be misunderstood, it is proper to state that these officers are not asked to resign because of any discovery of corruption, for none had been disclosed by the evidence; nor for any faithlessness in the discharge of their official duties, for there is no evidence or complaint of that; but because they are proven to have committed certain indiscretions in their connection with the political affairs of the State; and because, while not being proved evil themselves, they have not avoided the appearance of evil.

TIOGA COUNTY.

No Soreheads—The Chappaqua Philosopher Denounced—Grant and Colfax Indorsed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, May 11, 1872.

"Old Tioga" is sound to the core. Our County Convention was held today to choose delegates for Elmira. It was harmonious and enthusiastic. Every election district was fully represented, and that, too, by the best men of the party, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Lyman Truman, Hon. Wm. Smyth, Hon. Jerome Thompson, Hon. N. W. Davis, Hon. J. H. Deming, and others of equal influence and character. The following persons were unanimously chosen delegates to the State Convention: Capt. E. B. Gere, of Owego; Hon. Jerome Thompson, of Candor; Judge A. G. Allen, of Waverly; L. Horton, Esq., of Berkshire.

A series of resolutions were adopted, without a dissenting voice, rejoicing in the past record of the party, deprecating the action of the Cincinnati soreheads as unjustifiable and unpatriotic, denouncing the inconsistency and treachery of the "later Franklin," and unqualifiedly indorsing the Administration of GRANT and COLFAX; also instructing the delegates to support their renomination. Several stirring speeches were made in support of the resolutions, and the Convention adjourned with three times three for the hero of Appomattox. You may consider one fact firmly settled. Tioga is true to her past record, and will give her usual Republican majority in November, no matter who or how many are put in the field to "beat GRANT." MARK.

ELMIRA.

List of Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following list contains the names of delegates to the Republican State Convention in Elmira, on Wednesday, so far as they have yet been reported to us:

ALBANY COUNTY—Second District—William M. Van Antwerp, Henry R. Pierson, Edward S. Sherley. Third District—C. M. Belknap, Henry W. Dwight, Thomas L. Greene.

BROOME COUNTY—John C. Robinson, Sherman D. Phelps, Alanson Wiley, Marvin Caniff, M. P. Brown.

CHENANGO COUNTY—Tracy Beadle, W. A. Armstrong, J. S. Holbert.

CLINTON COUNTY—William P. Mooers, S. Alonzo Kellogg, Benjamin E. Wells, James Signor.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—First District—Herman V. Esseltyn, J. C. Du Bois, Nelson P. Aiken. Second District—John Cadman, Cyrus Groat, John E. Rowley.

CORTLAND COUNTY—A. P. Smith, J. C. Atwater, R. T. Peck, D. E. Whitmore.

ESSEX COUNTY—F. W. Tobey, Col. Calkins, Thos. Hammond.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—A. B. Pawlee, Wm. Gilbs, P. H. Shields.

GENESSEE COUNTY—L. W. Barge, Wm. Tyrrell, H. F. Tarbox, V. G. Knapp.

HERKIMER COUNTY—Watson C. Squiers, John W. Vrooman, Daniel C. Wilson, David G. Young, Martin W. Priest.

KINGS COUNTY—First District—Isaac S. Bourne, Wm. S. McIlvaine. Second District—Franklin Woodruff, John Lee, E. J. Whitlock, E. B. Fowler. Third District—A. J. Perry, T. C. Moore. Fourth District—Dr. James Watt, Wm. Aiken, A. F. Larned. Fifth District—R. D. Benedict, Samuel Belcher, David Steward, W. L. B. Steers. Sixth District—J. S. Catlin, M. J. Petry, Jacob Woerth. Seventh District—W. B. Bestow, B. W. Wilson, Edgar Darbee. Eighth District—Andrew Kemble, Samuel Carlisle, Geo. Warner. Ninth District—O. B. Leich, J. F. Ellery, Charles Jones.

MONROE COUNTY—First District—Alpheus P. Clark, Timothy H. Holden, William J. Babcock. Second District—George W. Aldridge, Jonas Jones, James Baker, E. H. C. Griffin.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—P. G. Webster, A. Hees, George C. Simpson, Z. S. Westbrook.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.—First District—Wm. L. Shardlow, H. D. Walbridge, Henry Clews, Wm. Bullard. (Both sets claim to be regular.) Second District—Pierre C. Van Wyck, Isaac N. Bailey. Third District—Lyman B. Jewell, E. Delafield Smith. Fourth District—Wm. Orton, Salem H. Wales. Fifth District—John J. Shaw, Abraham Lent, Austin Leake. Sixth District—Isaac Wood, Henry Theobold. Seventh District—John D. Lawson, George W. Clarke, Cornelius Van Cott. Eighth District—Conrad Geit, Edwards Pierrepont, Solon B. Smith. Ninth District—James W. Booth, James W. Farr, Jacob L. Dodge, Geo. P. Deane, Jr. Tenth District—J. M. Patterson, Jr., Henry H. Haight, Dr. Wm. Balser. Eleventh District—Legrand B. Cannon, John H. White, Jacob Schoenhoff. Twelfth District—C. H. Southworth, Frederick Kline. Thirteenth District—Charles S. Spencer, Samuel B. H. Vance, Hugh Gardner. Fourteenth District—Hon. A. Weissman, Hiram Merritt. Fifteenth District—Robert S. Newton, Wm. Ross, Louis Ilser. Sixteenth District—Wm. Laimbeer, Erasmus Sterling, Elias E. Disney. Seventeenth District—Joel W. Mason, Chas. A. Flammer, Benjamin K. Phelps. Eighteenth District—Peter Starr, O. P. C. Billings, Joel B. Erkhardt. Nineteenth District—Andrew Bleakley, Richard H. Greene. Twentieth District—Edward Fitch, Wm. S. Opdyke, Louis Naumann. Twenty-first District—Rufus B. Cowing, Simon Seward, Benjamin Beyer.

NIAGARA COUNTY—First District—M. C. Richardson, Edward C. Graves, A. W. Comstock.

ONEIDA COUNTY—Second District—David M. Miner, Ralph McIntosh, H. J. Coggeshall.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—First District—David A. Munro, Richard L. Smith, Nicholas Greenbach, W. H. H. Gere. Second District—G. T. Campbell, Alexander Van Vleck, Charles G. Robinson, Patrick Corbett. Third District—L. T. Hawley, Peter Miller, David Hibbard, M. A. Knapp.

ORANGE COUNTY—First District—William R. Brown, Cyrus B. Martin, John Schofield, John W. Lockwood. Second District—W. H. Houston, H. B. Young, C. J. Everett, Frank Marvin.

OSWEGO COUNTY—First District—George B. Sloan, A. H. Failing, Dr. Snyder.

QUEENS COUNTY—First District—John A. King, Charles Lever.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—First District—Stillman Foote, Edward J. Chapin, George M. Gleason, E. P. Townsley. Second District—George Robinson, D. S. Lynde, Andrew Tuck, A. A. Goodenough. Third District—Harvey M. Redway, H. B. White, George F. Irwin, R. S. Palmer.

SARATOGA COUNTY—First District—Cornelius Walden, Jerre L'Amoreaux, T. G. Younglove. Second District—C. S. Lester, H. C. Holmes, W. S. Palmer.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—Platt Potter, Charles H. Matthews, George W. Curtis.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—John H. Gardiner, Chas. A. Shower, Chas. C. Kromer.

SENECA COUNTY—S. G. Hadley, Alexander Gilchrist, Chas. Ogden.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Stephen B. French, John S. Marcy, Morgan Morgans, John Robbins.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—William L. Appley, John Walker, Jr., Stephen Caldwell, Jr.

TIOGA COUNTY—E. B. Gere, Jerome Thompson, A. G. Allen, Lucian Horton.

ULSTER COUNTY—First District—William F. Hayes, Clifford Coddington, Carroll Whittaker.

WARREN COUNTY—E. H. Rosekrans, Joseph Woodward, Columbus Gill.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—First District—E. W. Hollister, Wm. C. Kincaid, James Harper.

WAYNE COUNTY—Second District—A. P. Seymour, Loren L. Rose, J. W. Yates.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—First District—Matthew H. Ellis, James R. Angel, Norman K. Freeman. Second District—Francis B. Winthrop, James M. Ives, D. Ogden Bradley.

YATES COUNTY—Farley Holmes, H. W. Pierce, J. N. McComb.

VIRGINIA.

The Cincinnati Nomination—Dissatisfaction of the Democrats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ACCOMAC COURT-HOUSE, Va., Wednesday, May 8, 1872.

The Cincinnati nomination falls on the Democracy here like a wet blanket. It took them by surprise. DAVIS was their choice—ADAMS next. Some of the leaders here declare they will not support that ticket. The time is still fresh in their recollection when they used to denounce the *Tribune* as an incendiary document, and pass laws forbidding its circulation, and making it incumbent upon the Postmasters to make bonfires of all copies of it that came to their offices. Some of them are undecided what to do, while others say they will support it if the Democratic Convention makes no nomination. The Democratic masses are perplexed to discover any reason why GREELEY should be less obnoxious to their leaders than Gen. GRANT. They will find it difficult to rally the rank and file to anything like a general support on that ticket, in any event. The Republicans here regard it as the weakest nomination that could have been made, possessing, as it does, no attractions for either straight-out Democrats or straight-out Republicans. It has no inherent merit or strength. The enemies of Gen. GRANT and of the Republican Party may support it, but none other than these will.

Without a coalition with the Democracy, it cannot carry a single State, and its coalition with that party will make it practically and essentially a Democratic ticket. The Democrats know that it does not stand any more chance of an election without their votes than Satan does of regaining his lost seat in Heaven. They know that GREELEY is a man that they can manipulate in the interests of their party. They know that any President elected mainly through their instrumentality would naturally be liable to be controlled by them, and that this is particularly true of Mr. GREELEY. But the doubt with the Democratic leaders is whether GREELEY and BROWN can be elected with their combined aid. I think they will discover the weakness of this ticket before their Convention meets, and finding that it can make no serious breach in the Republican column, will run a candidate of their own. To all practical intents and purposes the election of GREELEY and BROWN would be a Democratic victory. Those who are willing to assist in a restoration of that party to power, for a share of the spoils, will support it. But the Republicans who may be induced to do so from such considerations, will find themselves deceived in that expectation. Such has been the uniform result of such combinations in Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, where similar experiments on a smaller scale have been tried. ACHATES.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Letters from President Grant and Senators Sumner and Conkling.

The following letters from President GRANT and Senators SUMNER and CONKLING were read at the civil rights meeting in Washington, Thursday night, in addition to that of Vice-President COLFAX, which was telegraphed to yesterday morning's papers:

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your invitation extended to me to attend a mass-meeting, to be held for the purpose of aiding in securing civil rights for the colored citizens of our country. I regret that a previous engagement will detain me at the Executive Mansion this evening, and that I shall not be able to participate with you in person in your efforts to further the cause in which you are laboring. I beg to assure you, however, that I sympathize most cordially in any effort to secure for all our people, of whatever race, nativity or color, the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be entitled.

I am, very respectfully, U. S. GRANT.

SENATOR SUMNER'S LETTER.

SENATE CHAMBER, May 9, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I am glad that our colored fellow-citizens are beginning to bestir themselves for the establishment of equal rights. They must take hold of the course strongly, and not relax their efforts until it is won. If they are really in earnest, it cannot fail. But they must make their influence felt by public meeting, by speech, by petition, by vote. If I may venture any suggestion to the public meeting which is about to assemble, it would be to encourage them in their efforts. Let them insist always upon equal rights, and others will insist also. Let them stand firm for themselves, and others will stand firm by their sides. Let them help themselves, and the politicians will help them also. One other word I am tempted to add: Beyond earnest efforts for themselves, I hope the colored people will see also that their representatives are honest. There must be personal integrity in all office-holders. They must be true and above suspicion. The colored people will honor themselves if they require of all their candidates perfect purity of character, and also clean hands. I say this with a sincere desire that my friends will make it a rule of action whenever they are called to exercise their duties as citizens. I cannot forbear offering my congratulations on the signs of victory. It seems that at last the principles and promises of the Declaration of Independence are about to become a reality, so that all men shall be equal in the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This is an immense consummation, full of peace and reconciliation. I pray that it may be accomplished without delay.

Accept my best wishes, and believe me, gentlemen, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

To the Committee.

SENATOR CONKLING'S LETTER.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 8, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have your note apprising me that to-morrow evening a meeting will be held in this city in behalf of equal civil rights for all, and asking me to say something in person or by letter. It will not be convenient, and it may not be possible for me to be present, but you may rest assured of my interest in the occasion. I did not know till recently how much need there is still for such demonstrations and discussions as you propose. It was new to me that any man of intelligence, however biased by feeling, would publicly deny that receiving instruction in public schools was the right of those taxed to maintain them. I had supposed that the dregs of slavery were more fully drained, but it seems that persons can be found to insist that the right of a tax-payer to send his children to a school which he is compelled by law to help support is not a civil right, nor a political right, but no right at all. Such doctrine needs treatment. The community infested with such ideas needs disinfectants. The cure is in your own hands. The colored men have votes of their own, and if they fail to set themselves right it will be only because they miss their interest and their duty. Nothing in the conduct of colored Americans for the last ten years leads me to doubt their sense now. Your most obedient servant, ROSCOE CONKLING.

ANOTHER SAD IMPOSITION.

Greeley's "Congratulations" from Utica Also Bogus—The Faneuil Hall Hoax Paralleled.

From the Utica Herald, May 10.

It is really a shame that the boys should play All Fools' Day jokes on the venerable monomaniac who manages the New-York *Tribune*. Somebody has sent the Philosopher the following telegram:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: The young voters of "Old Oneida" tender you their hearty congratulations. Standing as you do on a platform broad enough to hold every American citizen whose soul is wrapped in the cause of reform, the fates have ordained you to break the shackles which now bind us, and loosen us from the talons of unscrupulous corruptionists. We have waited, and learned that your relatives are few—that your nephews are all nieces, and now we are prepared to tell you that on the 5th of November you may look for 15,000 at your side from the home of ROSCOE, "the champion of ULYSSES." Yours, very respectfully,

J. GARRISON JONES, ELI SMITH,
PATRICK F. BULGER, F. P. PARKHURTS,
DWIGHT D. PORTER.

PATRICK F. BULGER is, we believe, a law student. None of the other distinguished but discontented Republicans whose names appear above are mentioned at all in the last Utica Directory. BULGER should have signed this: "And fifty others," as was done to the telegram, which the papers tell us, was received from Utica, at Cincinnati, during the recent comedy there. However, it's all the same to Uncle HORACE. He has got the votes from Utica, and must rejoice while he can. He will never get a score from all that 15,000 again.

Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform.

At the regular meeting of the Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform, held at their headquarters, Greenwich Hall, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The charter recently framed for this City with so much care and fidelity for the wants of the people has been vetoed by the Governor of the State, and whereas, a large majority of the Assembly, comprising a majority of members elected as Reformers, sustained the veto on the return of the bill to the Assembly; therefore

Resolved, That the said Reform members in so voting against the interests and wishes of the Reformers of this City, have violated the trust reposed in them by the Reform Party in this City, and have rendered themselves unworthy of any further countenance and support from those whom they have so basely betrayed.

Resolved, That in honorable contrast to the betrayers we record the names, and render thanks to the honored and faithful representatives, PELL, GEID, KILLIAN and MOULTON, who fearlessly and faithfully fulfilled their duty by recording their votes against the veto.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Churches Yesterday—Sermons on Leading Topics by Local Preachers—Interesting Themes and Subjects Considered.

All of the churches were well attended yesterday, the day being so clear and pleasant, and the services were therefore interesting to the congregations and their pastors. We present herewith a report of the sermons, together with other religious services and observances of the day:

DR. OSGOOD ON THE HOUSE OF MANY MANSIONS.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD preached, yesterday morning, in St. John's Memorial Church, on "The Father's House of Many Mansions." He took his text from the fourteenth chapter of St. John, first and second verses: "In my Father's house there are many mansions." In the course of his remarks he said: There is something in this season of the year which prepares us for meditation, in the text before us. It is Ascension Week, and not only is it illustrated by our Lord's ascension, but we have it around us every day. Let us look at the earth and trees a few weeks ago. What was their condition? The earth was bare and the trees leafless, and now, on this beautiful May morning, we behold the beautiful green grass and trees, and it is indeed a day of God's own. It is a season of encouragement, and all of us need great courage to press onward, but there is comfort in the mother Church. At some seasons of the year there is rebuke in the Church. It commands us to prostrate ourselves before God and ask for pardon. Then again, our garments are put away, and festivities begin on the day that our Lord arose from the dead, and now we have followed him to his ascension into heaven. Let us remember the expression. "In my Father's house there are many mansions." Now, this house is not a building inclosed in a boundary and containing a limited number of mansions, it is the house of our Father in heaven, and these churches, or earthly houses, are also in a certain manner the houses of the Father. The Father, Son and Holy Ghost, are one, but this does not destroy their unity. No, it supports their grandeur, for they are three in one, and God in all. The Father's house is for all, and all nationalities will gather therein, and among them there will always be unity. There is unity in our own country; there are different States, but they are all one, and the glorious Stars and Stripes float over all; they all submit to one Government; therefore, they are all in one, and one in all, and when our Lord said, "I go to prepare a place for you," he meant that he would prepare room for all—every one who believed in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. But, more than this, there is one house, but in it are many mansions. God gives his followers a variety of good gifts, like a seed which is planted in the ground first comes the stalk, then leaves, flowers and fruit; such a variety of forms from one seed; and so it is with God. He gives us a variety of books, churches, and a variety of mansions in his house. The Son of God is equal to the Father, but is subordinate in nature. The Son was incarnate; He came into this world; He was born of a woman, and belonged to human flesh; He had friends and recognized family relations. Therefore, why can we not say that in our Father's house there is a place set apart for families, where mother, father and children shall all meet together? All our family ties cannot be destroyed, and we believe they will be carried to heaven. Our Lord, when on earth, had also a strong sense of national feeling, and we do not think that nationalities will be altogether obliterated in heaven. Is there not something good in our modern life which shall accompany us to heaven, and shall there not be a place for our WASHINGTON and several other noble and good men? Again, our Lord was a teacher, and shall there not be instruction in the other world? Shall not we see little children in heaven? Yes, the Father has said, there is room for the little ones, as well as for the elder ones. The Municipal Government of our City, who are not always as careful as they might be, have been careful of children, and have provided play-grounds for them, and shall it not be so in heaven? If men on earth will care for children, will not our heavenly Father do so also? Then, again, here we have our fine libraries and picture galleries, and shall there be anything less than this in the other world? I do not say it shall be, but would it trouble you to have it so, and would it trouble you to know that the Holy Spirit is the Great Artist. The pulpit generally has kept too much in the path of the Hebrew strain. Christ was born in the flesh, and especially dissented from several of the old Hebrew customs, and we should not shut up ourselves in the Old Testament, but take the whole book and study it, and remember that ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's.

In conclusion the preacher urged his hearers to come forward, seek Christ, and let not your heart be troubled, for in my Father's house there are many mansions.

DR. MITCHELL ON LIVINGSTONE'S FATE.

A larger audience than usual assembled at the Canal-street Presbyterian Church yesterday to listen to the discourse of Rev. DAVID MITCHELL upon the search for Dr. LIVINGSTONE in connection with the subject of foreign missions. Dr. MITCHELL took as his text Psalms, second chapter and eighth verse:

"Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."

He said: The intelligence that Dr. LIVINGSTONE is found has sent a thrill of excited surprise and joy throughout the civilized world. No more welcome news has been heard for many days. Around the name of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the illustrious African explorer, there was gathered a profound mystery which it is the eager desire of every intelligent person to solve. For years all traces of him have been lost. Discussions as to his whereabouts have been universal and keen. Some have made the prophecy that nothing would ever be heard from him. Others have published their deep-rooted convictions that the great missionary would by and bye be discovered. Every conceivable fancy has taken possession of the minds of men in regard to LIVINGSTONE's fate. To the imagination of some, his adventures have seemed to be nothing but self-immolation. Others have thought that he has concealed his whereabouts in order to some future time create a great sensation by again appearing, his absence only serving to heighten its character. This is an unworthy and unwarranted belief, and cannot be entertained by those who are conversant with the nature, principles, and self-denying actions of the man. There is, indeed, something fearful in the thought of such a man, well brought up and highly educated, voluntarily leaving all the charms of civilization behind him and plunging into the wilds of an unexplored continent, fraught with dangers from men little less savage than the beasts which roam in the jungles about, and with which also he must wage continual warfare in his efforts to advance the cause of science and the claims of religion. He exposes himself to the fiery heat of a tropical sun, to the miasmatic influences of deadly swamps, to the bites and stings of vicious insects, to the pangs of excruciating hunger, to the jealousies and cruelties of barbarous races, leaving the pleasantness of society which he is so well fitted to enjoy and embellish behind. There is something sublime in a man of his stamp and refinement setting forth on such a pilgrimage. Though his motive had nothing higher than to satisfy the longings of an eager curiosity, it would not detract from his daring and courage, although we might think his sagacity and wisdom at fault. But when we reflect that his expedition was undertaken in the causes of science and Christianity, that it might end in martyrdom, and could but be beset with sufferings and privations little short of it, we are forced to view his example, not only with unfeigned admiration, but with boundless reverence. As we followed him in his last journey, step by step, through the medium of the Press, we felt the keenest interest in his mission and welfare. His last letter was written more than two years ago, and since then we have felt sad through sympathy, and have waited for news through this long silence with great suspense. But now the glad tidings come that he is found. The public would have sustained an inestimable loss had Dr. LIVINGSTONE not been found. The knowledge he gained of Africa, its tribes, its religions, its geography, is beyond calculation in value. Should he be spared he may become the great pioneer of civilization and Christianity in the new and populous country. Now that he is found, would it not be a beneficent and praiseworthy work if some man of wealth were to found a chair in some college for systematic training in mission work, in connection with Dr. LIVINGSTONE's Alma Mater, or some other university, and place Dr. LIVINGSTONE in it as its first professor? What a vast influence would be exerted upon the rising ministry! We cannot estimate the value of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's labors and discoveries, but he is a benefactor in the largest sense, and he should be properly acknowledged and honored.

The news of the discovery of Dr. LIVINGSTONE and the consideration of his services and their results leads to the subject of foreign missions. It is urged by many that we have heathen at our own doors, and living everywhere about us, who need our money and missionaries. That there are so many that we cannot unite properly for their instruction and support; that in this great and populous City there are thousands who need spiritual guidance, and that our first duty is to them. It is said that when we send money abroad we do not know whether it will reach those for whose aid it is subscribed or not; that very likely it will go into the pockets of those who handle it, and that a very small percentage if any will be handed over to the missionaries. That it is a great outlay for an insignificant return, and we should use whatever we can spare to the best possible advantage. To these objections we can reply that there is a great work all over the world to be attended to; that there is very little difference between home and foreign missions, and that they should be united as far as possible. Christ died for every race and nation; for the whole world; our mites should be given and our talents exerted so as to imitate as far as possible His great and universal example. It was the command of Christ that we occupy the whole world for Him. To do this we must not concentrate all of our energies, money and missionaries upon one point. It is a great enterprise, this evangelization of the world, and must be undertaken like a business of magnitude, by the judicious distribution of resources at many points. Christianity is the great pioneer of civilization. It must reach into every part of the world, to the very uttermost places, and leaven the whole lump. This missionary work brings a glorious and adequate compensation and the reward is eternal.

SERMON BY BISHOP POTTER.

Rev. Bishop POTTER, S. T. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, delivered the annual baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Columbia Law College last evening at the Church of the Holy Savior, East Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue. He entered into the theme by stating that in all his experience a large portion of the best Christians with whom he was brought in contact were gentlemen devoted to the practice of the Bar. Entering as they now were, upon a grand and honorable profession, students should have a fixed, determined purpose, and under a moral guidance should pursue it to success. He believed, with a great English writer, that the liberty of a people could be estimated by the character of their Bar, that freedom existed where justice was fairly administered, and corruption was inevitably attended by a loss, to some extent, of liberty. The preservation of the character of the Bench, he declared, should be to every honorable lawyer as great an object as that of personal legislation. Corruption on the Bench was destructive of every just right as a nation, ruinous of its honor and character and pride, and pernicious to the morals of the entire community. A nation where it was permitted to exist was cursed and degraded, and if any noble feeling still remained in the people, they should rouse up in their indignant might and crush it with merciless power. In such a struggle the Bar should be the foremost, for the nation had a right to demand from it the benefit of that wisdom and learning which its own institutions bestowed. Even in the Legislature it exercised a mighty influence. Forensic ability was always employed in the formation of laws. The legal mind was best able to grapple with the intricate issues which constantly present themselves in the affairs of the State, and should any corruption creep into our governing body it was to them we were to look for relief and justice. Their education, their mode of life, their continuous mingling with men, and their acquaintance with the human character, admirably fitted them for the disentanglement of the most complicated and embarrassing difficulties. An honest and faithful lawyer was one of the most estimable citizens and one of the best men in the community. He counseled his hearers to a strict integrity in all things, honesty, fidelity to engagements, pride in the purity of his profession, and if these were subordinate to morality their careers would be successful and honorable.

THE EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION.

Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, was crowded last evening on the occasion of the twenty-second anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY presided, and Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF, Superintendent of the Missions, read the annual report, which states that St. Barnabas House has received during the year 1,705 persons; has lodged, 17,000; given meals, 85,000; scholars in Sunday-school, 170; children received in dry nursery every day, 35.

The German Mission.—Sunday-school scholars, 158; day scholars, 148; night-school attendance, 33; 80 families and 133 communicants. This district embraces between 400 and 500 families. In the public institutions over 30,000 persons have been preached to directly, and over 70,000 have been reached in all the departments of the mission. The missionary for the Tombs, has preached to 20,000 different persons, out of the 42,000 committed within the year. The sum of $33,000 is raised annually for the support of the mission, but as it is intended to build a mission-house solely for men, and similar houses to that of St. Barnabas in every Ward in the City, more money is needed. To meet this want a Society of 300 is organizing, to pay $100 each for a century fund. Thirty-eight members have signed the rolls.

Eloquent addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr. PETERS and Dr. POTTER.

A meeting of gentlemen and ladies will be held on Friday, at 12 M., at St. Ann's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The anniversary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was held last evening at Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. HALL officiated. The annual statement of the Board of Foreign Missions was made by Rev. Dr. ELLINWOOD, the President of the Board. He stated that the year would have closed with a debt of $76,000, but that during the week a legacy of $38,000 was received. The receipts for the year were $455,000, against $320,000 the previous year. Among the fruits of the Board during the year were, 150 Mexicans converted, 400 Indians, 300 or 400 Brazilians, and hundreds on the slopes of Lebanon, and in Persia, India and China. The mission in India commenced in 1833. There are now 33 ordained missionaries, 17 stations, over 6,000 youths at school, and the King of Oude maintains 13 of the schools. Rev. Dr. HALL took a historical retrospect of Christian missions for the beginning. He had read a report of a British Society for carrying the Gospel to "Connecticut and the parts adjoining." In less than a century those countries we now regard as foreign missions, will be Christian lands, the work of the missions accomplished as that of the British Society's. In a century or less the little gatherings of preachers in Beyrout, Bombay and Constantinople will be historical, and their monuments will be large masses of men whom they were instrumental in converting. Rev. Dr. ADAMS delivered an eloquent closing address.

AMERICAN GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

The annual sermon in behalf of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, was preached last evening in the Collegiate Reformed Church by Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D. D. There was a very large attendance, the children of the Home occupying seats in the gallery, and singing some of their hymns during the service. Dr. ORMISTON took for his text Timothy, sixth chapter seventeenth verse, and in the course of his remarks said: There is no duty more clearly and emphatically stated in the Bible for Christians than that of beneficence and kindness to the poor. As is stated in the Scriptures, the gleanings of the wheat-field were to be left for the poor, and if a sheaf fell off the cart, the owner was to leave it for those who were in want. So in the New Testament Jesus enjoined his disciples to be kind to the poor. He himself was a gift to us. The state of our hearts can only be illustrated by the gifts of the hand. If we love the poor, we shall give to them; Jesus loved and therefore gave. In the text the Apostle says, "They must not trust in uncertain riches," and shows how a strong desire to get rich will never end in a beneficial manner. Riches always bring temptations with them. Acts of loving beneficence are obligatory on all Christians. We are responsible before God for the right use of riches as for the right use of our muscles and physical power, and we shall have to render an account.

TAKING THE VAIL.

The usually quiet Chapel of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd was yesterday filled with an interested and deeply-affected audience, who attended the reception and profession of three young ladies in each ceremony respectively. Miss SUSAN RUSSELL, Miss WINNIE FLYNN, Miss MARY O'KEEFE were the candidates for a two years' probation, prior to taking the final vows. Fragrant flowers adorned the several altars. Clothed in snowy white, with soft lace floating over the trailing draperies, and orange blossoms in their hair, the three candidates for the white vail entered the chapel in company with the three who had already passed the term of trial. Kneeling before the altar, the celebrant interrogated each postulant as to her demands and she persevering in her desire to be received as a novice, they were dismissed to lay aside the trappings of the world, and shortly returned clothed in the habit of the religious, and, again kneeling before the altar, each one was invested with the scapular, white vail and rosary of the order, and, returning to their stalls in the choir, remained in waiting until the other three candidates for the black vail had made their vows. Miss MARY GRACE, in religion Sister M. Immaculate Conception; Miss MARY MCKEON, in religion Sister M. Berchmans; Miss BRIDGET BLACKWELL, in religion Sister M. Dositheus, now asked to be allowed to make the vows of profession, and, the celebrant being assured by the lady Prioress of their fitness for the vocation they had chosen, they read and signed the vows and received the black vail, a silver heart and a crucifix. The vail to hide the eyes, that they might no longer look upon a world they had renounced forever; the heart an emblem of theirs they had given to God, and the crucifix in imitation of Jesus Christ who died upon it. The other religious then advanced, and taking a large black pall, held it over the prostrate forms of the three while the choir chanted the service for the dead. This being finished, the pall was removed, and the prostrated Sisters were called to arise, the celebrant bidding them go in peace, as God had accepted them. After the conclusion of the impressive ceremonies they retired to the parlors, where the guests, consisting of very near relatives only, tendered their congratulations.

RAILROAD FARES.

Letter of Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, to Gov. Hoffman.

The following is the much-talked-of letter of Gov. JEWELL to Gov. HOFFMAN in relation to the proposed reduction of fares on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, HARTFORD, April 19, 1872.

His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: As Chief Executive of this State, and having a regard for her material interests and business prosperity, I feel it my duty to call your attention to an act pending in the Legislature of the State of New-York, and which I understand has already passed the Lower House, requiring the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to reduce its passenger fares to two cents per mile within the State of New-York.

This Company is a corporation of the State of Connecticut, with authority from the State of New-York to run its road from the Connecticut State line to the Harlem Railroad at William's Bridge. The authority for this purpose was granted by the State of New-York in 1846. The act giving that authority expressly authorized the Company to fix its rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, provided the charges for passenger transportation did not exceed three cents per mile. On the faith of the authority thus given, the road was constructed, and the stock of the Company subscribed. The Company was required by the act of the State of New-York to join the Harlem Railroad at William's Bridge, and was denied the right to extend its lines to and into the City of New-York. It is therefore compelled to reach New-York City over the tracks of the Harlem Railroad Company upon such terms as the contract between the two Companies provides.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company intend, without delay, (unless they are embarrassed by the passage of the act now pending before the Legislature of your State,) to readjust their rates for passenger fares on their entire road, so that whatever reduction is made, will inure to the benefit of the people of this State, as well as the State of New-York. The reduction proposed to be made by this Company is, in my judgment, just and equitable, and all that can reasonably be demanded by the public, if they desire the road to improve and secure a just return to the stockholders of the Company for their capital invested.

From inquiries which I have made, I am satisfied that the restriction to two cents per mile, proposed in the act now pending in the Legislature of your State, will compel the Company (unless it abandons its commutation system) to do the passenger business of Westchester County at an actual pecuniary loss. The natural effect of this will be to deprive the citizens of this State of the lower rates which the Company proposes to give them; inasmuch as the loss made upon the short travel in the State of New-York will, to some extent, be made up from the prices charged on the longer travel in the State of Connecticut.

The people of Connecticut naturally desire as low rates for railroad transportation as can be justly and reasonably demanded, and are fearful that the effect of the act referred to will be to keep these rates higher than they would otherwise be.

The Company, as I understand, has not heretofore discriminated, and does not propose hereafter to discriminate in its prices against the passengers upon its line within the State of New-York; and although the distance such passengers are transported is much less than in the State of Connecticut, yet the average price per mile transported, which it receives from them has been less, owing to the fact that the number of commuters is much greater in proportion to the number of regular passengers than they are in the State of Connecticut.

I am not aware that the State of New-York has ever compelled one of its own railroad corporations, after its stock was subscribed and its road constructed, to reduce its passenger rates fixed in the general Railroad law of the State. It is true that the rate of two cents per mile was established on the New-York Central Railroad, and this was made a condition of consolidation, and would not have been binding upon the Company unless they had carried into effect the consolidation.

The New-York Central Railroad proper has no commutation system in force, and on this account received an average price per mile upon its entire passenger transportation fully equal to the average price received by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad on the short travel between New-York City and stations in Westchester County.

I have given the subject under consideration some examination, and have reached the following conclusion:

First—That the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company intend, in good faith, to make a reasonable reduction in their passenger fares, and applicable to their whole road.

Second—That the limit of two cents per mile upon passengers on that road within the State of New-York will result in actual loss to the Company on that part of its business.

Third—That the effect of the loss will be to prevent the Company from making its prices on Connecticut passengers as low as they otherwise could afford to do.

Fourth—That the people of the State of Connecticut are equally interested with the people of Westchester County in reaching the commercial Metropolis of the country, and that the former should not be unfairly discriminated against for the benefit of the latter.

Fifth—That the people of Westchester County now pay a less average price per mile for transportation on this road than the people of Connecticut.

Sixth—That State comity and the fraternal feeling which should ever exist between neighboring States should prompt the State of New-York not to impose restrictions upon this Connecticut corporation which it has not imposed upon its own railroad corporations, and which may result in serious injury to the people of a friendly State.

My desire to see that equal and exact justice is done to the people of the State of New-York [and] to the railroad Company, and that neither may be compelled unnecessarily to suffer for the benefit of the other, must be my apology for thus addressing you on this subject and for respectfully requesting you to take such action in the premises as you may deem for the best interest of all concerned.

MARSHALL JEWELL.

The Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

A Convention of delegates from such of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies as are affiliated with the Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the City and County of New-York, was held yesterday afternoon at St. Bridget's Church, corner of Eighth-street and Avenue B.

Delegates were present from the following Societies: Transfiguration, Young Men's, St. James', St. Anthony's, St. Alphonsus, St. Michael's, St. Bridget's, Immaculate Conception, St. Joseph's, Yonkers; St. Augustine's, Sing Sing; St. Teresa's, Tarrytown; St. Mary's Clifton; St. Patrick's, Newburg.

JOHN B. RICHMOND, of St. Mary's, Clifton, presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Fathers MOONEY and WAYNCK.

Opening the Mercantile Library on the Sabbath.

According to previous arrangement, the reading-rooms of the Mercantile Library were opened yesterday for the first time on Sunday. The number of members who availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Library on the Sabbath was about 125, being about one-fourth of the average daily attendance. The opening of the Library did not create so much excitement yesterday as was anticipated by those interested in the movement.

Arrival of the School-Ship Mercury.

The New-York nautical school-ship *Mercury* arrived at this port yesterday from a long cruise, during which she has touched at the following ports: Los Palmas, Canary Islands; Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Bridgetown, Island Barbadoes, West Indies, and St. Thomas. Her officers are: P. Giraud, Captain; F. F. Gregory, Executive Officer; Samuel Gordon, Second Executive Officer; Wm. Pratt, Third Executive Officer; John W. Walten, Paymaster; Geo. A. Wilcox, Surgeon; John D. Whitney Instructor; Geo. C. Stoughton, Assistant Instructor, besides 10 petty officers, 17 seamen, 245 boys and 2 guests.

Death in An English Opera-House.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "On Saturday night, April 27, at the Royal Italian Opera-house, just as Mlle. ALBANI was performing the sleep-walking scene at the mill in 'La Sonnambula,' a cry arose from one of the stalls, and a gentleman there was seen to be in convulsions. The house was very full, and the incident caused some excitement, but Mlle. ALBANI continued without noticing it. The gentleman was taken out into the lobby, and the opera went on to its conclusion. He proved to be Mr. CRISTOBAL DE LA QUINTANA, of the well-known Spanish mercantile house, CRISTOBAL MURRIETA & Co., of London. Dr. EDMUNDS, of Fitzroy-square, sitting in a box just over the stall occupied by Mr. QUINTANA, saw the seizure and hastened down to give assistance. Mr. OSCAR CLAYTON, one of the surgeons to the Prince of WALES, also soon after arrived from another part of the house. The officials of the Opera-house rendered every assistance that was practicable, but as the unfortunate gentleman did not recover his sensibility after a second attack of convulsions, he was seen home by Dr. EDMUNDS, who called on the road for Dr. T. K. CHAMBERS, of Brook-street, Mr. QUINTANA's usual medical attendant. Both physicians went home with him, and tended him assiduously till the last. The convulsions recurred, however, with such severity that on several occasions the circulation was only restored by artificial respiration, and after the eleventh attack all efforts at resuscitation failed. Mr. QUINTANA died at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the rites of extreme unction having been performed. The deceased gentleman was forty-two years of age, and was, we believe, unmarried."

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Talked-of Separation of Canada and Great Britain—Denial by Sir John A. Macdonald.

From the Toronto Globe, May 11.

In his speech yesterday, Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, while reavowing his own well-known sentiments in favor of Canadian independence, drew the inference that separation had, in more or less express terms, been presented to Canada by the Imperial Government as the alternative consequence of the rejection of the treaty. Before the House rose Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, on the challenge of a private member, took occasion to give to this suggestion the most positive and explicit denial. Neither directly nor indirectly had the Imperial Government, he declared, attempted in the least degree to fetter or influence, except by fair and reasonable argument, the action of the Canadian Government or people. He positively asserted that no dispatch had been received that could bear any such construction; and he appealed to the speech of Queen VICTORIA at the opening of her Parliament, as showing the spirit in which the Imperial Government had acted in relation to the acceptance of the treaty by Canada.

This statement no doubt makes the conduct of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and his colleagues more inexplicable than ever, except on the ground that he was personally committed to the treaty he has signed, and he had to be saved at any price. His speech, however, should silence all rumors of impending changes in our political relations with the mother country. It leaves us perfectly free to judge the treaty exclusively on its merits, and it deprives the members of the House of Commons of any pretense for voting in opposition to that feeling of indignation with which the Treaty of Washington is justly and all but universally regarded.

The Phelps' Shooting—Another Man Held on Suspicion—Condition of the Victim.

On Saturday night Capt. KILLALEA, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested JOHN MORE on a charge of stealing a pair of shoes belonging to JOHN KENNEDY. The Captain believes MORE to be the person who shot Mr. PHELPS on Thursday night. His appearance corresponds with the description given of the assassin. He was taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and was locked up without bail on the latter charge. At a late hour last night it was reported by the surgeons attending Mr. C. D. PHELPS, who was shot by a thief in his house in West Thirty-ninth-street, on Friday evening, that his condition was visibly improving. Should no further unfavorable symptoms make their appearance within the next twenty-four hours it is hoped that he is in a fair way of ultimate recovery. The bullet has not yet been found. No further arrests have been made, although the Police authorities seem to be confident of securing the assassin.

The End of the Smith Shooting Case.

JAMES SMITH, Jr., the son of GEORGE JEFFERSON SMITH, Marshal of the First District Civil Court, who some days ago shot and badly wounded his divorced wife, ELIZA BROWNELL, keeper of an infamous house in Greene-street, and who was remanded to the First Precinct Station-house, was again brought before Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, insane. A certificate was produced from Dr. NEALIS, of the Tombs, stating that he was insane, and, in addition, was rapidly developing delirium tremens. Justice COX promptly committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Fire in Spring-street—Narrow Escape of the Inmates.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of premises No. 301 Spring-street, occupied by JEFFERSON EDWARDS as a bakery. The flames spread so rapidly that Mrs. A. H. SMITH and child, who occupied the second floor of the building, found their means of exit entirely cut off by the dense smoke. The firemen arrived very quickly, raising a ladder to the window Mrs. SMITH and her infant were brought down in safety. EDWARDS' loss is estimated at $3,500; insured for $1,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $8,000 in the Broadway Company.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	56	71	70	67
Stand of bar. in inch	29.90	29.86	..	29.80

Hygrometer at noon, 65.

Personal.

Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, and Ex-Congressman Bradley Barlow, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. C. H. Branscomb, United States Consul at Manchester, England, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Judge John H. Reynolds, of Albany, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. W. R. Leeds, Sheriff of Philadelphia, and a delegation of the Philadelphia City Council, and Col. W. R. Duff, of Texas, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. John Frazer, member of Parliament, Canada, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Ex-Gov. Thos. M. Bowen, of Arkansas; Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill, of Washington, D. C.; Gen. Geo. B. Williams, and Special Commissioner Kujonore Joshida, of Japan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Justice Shandley's Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to expose an outrage committed by Judge SHANDLEY at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on 9th August last, confirming the truthful remarks in your journal of yesterday on our Police Justices. While I was sitting in the room of a friend, narrating the circumstance of an assault made on me while I was entering the building, two policemen entered the apartments and charged me with creating a disturbance by speaking loud. I was brought before Judge SHANDLEY, and, without investigating the cause of my arrest, fined me $10.

I subsequently brought the policeman before the Commissioners, and proved that I was unlawfully arrested, and without cause, and I presume SHANDLEY pocketed my $10, and I learned the policeman was dismissed.

A DAILY READER OF THE TIMES.

P. S.—Have I any chance of recovering my money?

FRIDAY, May 10, 1872.

The Tender Skin of Infants.

Mothers, if you knew the worth of BURNETT'S KALLISTON, you would never be without it.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

TRUSSES, BANDAGES, &C.—"SEELEY HARD RUBBER TRUSS," 2½ ounces. Cool, cleanly, light, safe and comfortable. Never rust, break nor soil. Used in bathing. Fitted to form. Best in use. Establishments, No. 737 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,347 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Careful and correct adjustment. Experienced lady in attendance.—*Advertisement.*

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD, or $10 worth for $7.—It is surprising how NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway, can afford to sell $10 worth of French China, Glass or Crockery for $7, but so long as they do it the public will profit by it. They offer good dinner-plates at $1 per dozen, China plates at $2 per dozen, and large lines of other goods in proportion.—*Advertisement.*

EDEY'S CARBOLIC DEPOT.—Head-quarters for EDEY'S Carbolic Baby Wash and carbolic preparations of every description, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.—*Advertisement.*

Self-Defense.

To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which affect humanity. It is a well-ascertained fact, resting on the experience of twenty years, that a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defense that it will be competent to resist the most prevalent causes of disease, such as the malign influence of miasma, unwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes of temperature, &c. Yet there are thousands of persons living in perpetual peril from one or more of these causes, who recklessly omit to avail themselves of the absolute protection which this famous vegetable antidote affords. Intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, rheumatism, general debility, nervous weakness, and irregularities of the stomach, bowels and liver, would be comparatively unknown if this palatable specific were in universal use in the districts where they principally prevail.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Just After Christmas of 1870, I was laid up with an obstinate cough, together with spitting of blood, accompanied with some fever, from the joint effects of which I was greatly weakened, and became rapidly reduced. Following the best advice I could get, I tried various medicines, but none apparently done much good, leaving me low spirited enough. I made up my mind at last to try DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and procured some. I used it carefully as directed, and gradually got rid of my complaint.—*Wm. A. C. Pyle, Tamaron, Perry County, Wis.*

DIED.

BIRDSEYE.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., after a long and painful illness, AMELIA ELIZABETH, wife of Charles D. Birdseye, and daughter of the late Adolphus Loss, of this City, in her 57th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 East 4th-st., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—On Sixth Day, the 10th inst., of pneumonia, DAVID S. BROWN, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 115 East 38th-st., this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Nine Partners for interment.

BAILEY.—On Sunday, May 12, THOS. BAILEY.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 109 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, May 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. Thence to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Bath, England, papers please copy.

BRYANT.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 10, of heart disease, SETH BRYANT.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 613 Hudson-st., on Monday, May 13, at 1 o'clock.

BURTNETT.—On Saturday, May 11, ELIZA C., widow of the late Daniel Burtnett, and daughter of the late Henry Bertholf, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son Henry, No. 163 West 48th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock; remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

DEALING.—On Saturday, 11th inst., MARY BURDETT, wife of William Dealing.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 317 West 42d-st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOUGHERTY.—On Saturday, May 11, MARY DOUGHERTY.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 244 West 20th-st., on Monday, May 13, at 1 o'clock, to Green-Wood Cemetery.

EMLEN.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, May 8, MARY P., widow of William F. Emlen, in her 81st year.

FARRELL.—In this City on Friday, May 10, 1872, JEREMIAH H. FARRELL, of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Killarney papers will please copy.

GUNARI.—On Sunday, May 12, 1872, MARIETTA, the beloved wife of P. Gunari, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, May 14, 1872, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 347 West 34th-st.

HOLCOMB.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, May 11, Mrs. MARY HOLCOMB, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, E. Howard, No. 435 Atlantic-st., on Tuesday, May 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HORTON.—Suddenly, at Rondout, N. Y., May 11, 1872, ANNIE LEONORE DE HELLY, wife of John C. Horton, aged 23 years.

Funeral from Church of the Holy Spirit, Rondout, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monday. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HELLERMAN.—At Jersey City Heights, on Saturday, May 11, 1872, Mrs. CATHARINE HELLERMAN, relict of the late John Hellerman, aged 76 years, 6 months and 1 day.

Her friends, and also those of her sons, John and Albert Metz, and Henry A. Hellerman, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Van Reipen-av.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday morning, 12th May, ELLEN A., widow of Edwin A. Johnson.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, from St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st.

LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, May 9, at Oak Hill, Mr. HERMAN LIVINGSTON, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Monday, May 13. Friends can arrive in time by taking 8 o'clock A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad, from 42d-st. depot.

McCLAVE.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 11, JAMES McCLAVE, Jr., eldest son of James and Charlotte McClave, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 43 South Bridge-st., near Lombardy-st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 3 P. M. Train by the New-Jersey Railroad leaves Desbrosses and Courtlandt-st. at 1 P. M. for Centre-street Station. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. Interment, Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MELICK.—On Saturday, 11th inst., IRVING, youngest son of David and Maria L. Melick, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 53 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Lambertville, N. J., papers please copy.

McILVAINE.—At Orange, N. J., May 11, 1872, SARAH S., wife of Col. Francis E. McIlvaine, and daughter of the late A. G. Slee, in the 39th year of her age.

The funeral will be from her late residence, Glenwood-av., on Monday, May 13, at 4 P. M.

POMEROY.—On Saturday, May 11, CHARLES TOWNSEND, son of Rev. Charles S. and Clara T. Pomeroy, aged 3 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 94 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 11, 1872, MARY C. KRUSER, wife of Benjamin Price, in her 42d year.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 517 Pacific-st., Tuesday, 14th inst., at 4 P. M., and at Moravian Church, Staten Island, Wednesday, 1 P. M.

READ.—At the Astor House, in this City, on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, in the 51st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. James E. Caldwell, Manheim-st., Germantown, Penn., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

REBOUL.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., of pneumonia, ALMIRA W., wife of John B. Reboul and eldest daughter of the late Homer Whittemore.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the late residence of the deceased, at Astoria, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Harlem boat from Peck-slip at 3 P. M., and Morrisania boat from Fulton-slip at 3¼ P. M.; both land at Astoria.

SEELEY.—In Danbury, Conn., on Friday, 10th inst., AARON SEELEY, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, on Monday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. at 7 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Danbury at 4:20 P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., SUSAN A., widow of Joshua Underhill, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hannah Barker, No. 127 East 28th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, May 11, of pneumonia, MARIA CAROLINE WARD, daughter of John D. Ward.

Funeral at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, May 14, at St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City.

WATSON.—At No. 28 Monroe-st., Brooklyn, Saturday, May 11, ELLEN S., wife of Nathaniel Watson, and daughter of the late John Jennings, of Halifax, N. S. Notice of funeral to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York, held on the 7th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have heard with much regret of the death of Dr. ERNST SCHILLING, the consulting physician of the State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island.

Resolved, That in his connection with the emigrant hospitals, as a member of the Visiting Medical Board, from 1850 to 1855, and as consulting physician from 1866, the Commissioners of Emigration bear testimony to his great professional skill, as well as the zeal and fidelity displayed by him in the performance of his official duties.

Resolved, That this Board extend their warmest sympathy to his family in the great bereavement which has befallen them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President, be transmitted to the family of the deceased. RICHARD O'GORMAN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JANES & KIRTLAND, manufacturers of FOUNTAINS, VASES and GARDEN ORNAMENTS, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The fifty-first annual meeting of this Association will be held in the Reading-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, President.

MAY 11, 1872.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

Orders filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

RHODODENDRONS.

These, with all EVERGREEN TREES, and small ROSES in pots can be sent out this month.

PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

THE SALE AT AUCTION OF 600 LOTS and several houses at Elizabeth, N. J., takes place TO-DAY. Special train leaves the foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts. at 11¾. For maps and tickets apply to GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, No. 40 Walker-st., And the auctioneers, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.—Large and attractive assortment at low prices. W. H. LEE, No. 277 Canal and No. 199 Fulton-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 13, 1872, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of East 23d-st.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.

D. C. STURGES, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 161 8th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

In City real estate the public market during the past week has been excessively dull, and at the Exchange nothing worthy of note in this branch of business has occurred, all the sales made being of a legal character, and these of minor importance. The aggregate value of City property sold for the week ending with Saturday, May 11, is only $140,200, the smallest total reported for months. The figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, May 4, were $323,520. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., however, conducted quite an interesting auction at the Exchange, on Tuesday, May 7, at which twenty lots, located on Anderson, near Central-avenue, in the southern portion of Westchester County, were sold for $29,840, while JERE. JOHNSON also sold at the Exchange on Wednesday, May 8, Brooklyn lots to the value of $27,600. In the matter of suburban auctions business has been active, and the season opens auspiciously. During the week the following sales have been consummated, with the successful results noted: Monday, May 6, sale at Richmond Hill, Long Island, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., of some 273 lots for $20,600; average per city lot, $110. Same day, sale at Roeselle, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., of 260 lots for $25,600; average, $90 per city lot. Wednesday, May 8, sale at Yonkers, Westchester County, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Court order, of plot of about twenty-eight lots, sold for $12,663; and Thursday, May 9, sale at Inglewood, Queens, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., of 200 lots for $22,000, or at an average of about $120 per lot. Should the country sales proposed for the present week meet with as good success, the season will be fairly inaugurated, and for the next two months business in this line, at any rate, will continue active.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

The auctions projected for this week, particularly in the way of country sales, are numerous, and an extensive list of choice property is to be presented, all well worthy the attention of capitalists, and from which but little difficulty need be experienced on the part of those seeking an investment in making a selection. Aside from the many suburban auctions announced, two sales of City lots of special interest will be held at the Exchange on Tuesday and Thursday, respectively, and the business, as a whole, proposed for the week is of more than usual importance. The following is a list of all the auctions to occur, at which, on the days noted, the real estate described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers named:

Today, Monday, May 12.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at the Exchange, by order of trustees, under the direction of Messrs. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, attorneys, 200 lots, located at Richmond Hill, Long Island, being the balance of the property belonging to the Curtiss estate, the larger portion of which was so successfully sold by the same auctioneer on Monday of last week. The lots to be offered today are well situated, lying near the station of the South-side Railroad, and in every respect as desirable as any heretofore disposed of.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., by order of Messrs. GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, owners, 600 building lots, together with several new houses, located in the Fifth Ward of the city named, at North Elizabeth Station, near North Park, and situated in the midst of handsome improvements, on leading streets and avenues, already opened, graded, curbed and sewered. The many advantages offered by this proposed sale were stated in detail in this column on Thursday, and to what was then said but little need be added. The property is in every respect all that has been claimed for it: the lots are within thirty-five minutes' ride from this City by rail, and accessible by 123 trains per day; they are intrinsically as well as prospectively valuable, and the terms upon which they are to be sold are liberal, in fact, but few opportunities for an investment as good, and none better, will be presented to the public during the present season. A special train from Cortlandt and Desbrosses street Ferries will be run today in connection with the sale, leaving at 11½ o'clock. Free tickets for the same can be had of the auctioneers, at No. 7 Pine-street, or of the owners of the lots, at No. 40 Walker-street.

To-morrow, Tuesday, May 14.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, at an executor's sale by order of Court, twenty-eight valuable City lots situate on Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, between Riverside Park and Eleventh-avenue and near the Grand Boulevard. The lots are all full size, and twelve of the same are on the north side of Eighty-fourth-street, while the other sixteen are on the south side of Eighty-fifth-street. The fact that Riverside Park, owing to the recent report of the Commissioners, will without doubt be now laid out, renders this proposed transaction one of special importance. The same firm will also offer at auction by order of executor one lot, 25 by 100, located on the east side of Ninth-avenue, 75 feet 8 inches north of Ninety-eighth-street.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 52 and 54 Greenwich-street, and No. 15 Washington-street, embracing three lots with brick buildings upon the same. Lot No. 52 Greenwich-street is in size 28.3 by 94.1. Lot No. 54 adjoins the above, and runs through to No. 55 Washington-street, the plot being in extent 27.10 by 164.10 by 28.2 by 166.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of CHARLES D. RUST, Esq., trustee, one lot, 25 by 100, with brick dwelling thereon, known as No. 87 Ninth-avenue, south-west corner of Sixteenth-street.

By WM. KENNELLY, at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story brick building (with stores) and lot, No. 380 Grand-street, north side, between Norfolk and Suffolk streets, now occupied as a clothing warehouse. Lot 25.2 by 125; building 97 feet deep.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Esq., referee, one lot 25 by 100.11, situate on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 500 feet west of Sixth-avenue.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at West Dunnellen, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., by order of R. L. WILLIAMS & Co., owners, 200 choice lots, lying in close proximity to the station of the Central Railway, situated on high ground and on graded streets, well drained. West Dunnellen is within one hours' distance of New-York, and in connection therewith by twelve trains daily each way. The lots, as announced, will be positively sold without reserve and on exceedingly easy terms. Special train from foot of Liberty-street, via ferry, at 11 A. M. Tickets for excursion and maps of property can be obtained of the auctioneers, at No. 7 Pine-street, and of Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co., at No. 112 Broadway. In addition to the above, Messrs. MELLICK & Co. will also offer at auction to-morrow, by order of administrator, at New-Brooklyn, near Plainfield, N. J., on the property, at 2 P. M., a desirable farm containing 51 acres of land with dwelling and other buildings thereon.

By BLACKWELL & Co., at Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the ground, at 12 M., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of THOMAS G. SWARTHOUT, Esq., referee, a large frame dwelling-house and lot, situate on the east side of Washington-street, between Elizabeth and Franklin streets. The property is within five minutes' walk of railroad depot and steamboat landing, commands a view of the river, and is well adapted for a boarding school. Lot in size, 50 by 162.

Wednesday, May 15.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of CHARLES A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, two houses and lots, situate on the west side of First-avenue, 49.5 feet north of Twenty-fifth-street; lots each in size, 24.8 by 100.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at Maspeth, Long Island, at a trustee's sale, on the property, at 2 P. M., 200 handsomely-located building lots, situated between the South-side and Flushing Railroads; accessible also by horse-railroad, and in many ways offering superior inducements for a purchase. The sale is absolute and unreserved, and the purchaser will be allowed the option, if so desired, of paying for lots bought by monthly installments. Maspeth is just outside the city limits of Williamsburg, thirty-five minutes distant from the City Hall, New-York, and fifteen minutes from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. Free tickets procurable, for excursion-train from South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 1 o'clock, via South-side Railway, at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st.

Thursday, May 16.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, by order of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, Esq., twenty-eight full-size and exceedingly choice City lots, located near Central Park, and situated as follows: Eight full lots, comprising the entire front on the west side of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, together with four lots on the rear, two of which front on One Hundred and Twelfth-street and two on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street. Eight full lots, comprising the entire front on the east side of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets, together with two lots on the rear, one of which fronts on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, and one on One Hundred and Twentieth-street. Two lots on the north-east corner of the Sixth-avenue Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and three lots on the rear fronting on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street. The Sixth and Seventh avenue Boulevards are under the exclusive control of the Central Park Commissioners, they are 150 feet wide, having a road-bed of 80 feet and side-walks of 25 feet on each side. The Sixth-avenue Boulevard is now finished. The Seventh-avenue Boulevard will be completed on or about the 1st of July next. Water and gas through Sixth-avenue, and pipes for the same are now being laid on Seventh-avenue. The Boulevards are to be planted with shade-trees at the expense of the City. The soil is composed of sand and gravel and perfectly dry. The great outlet sewer for the Boulevard lots is now being built, which renders the above described lots ready for immediate improvement. The terms of the sale will be liberal. The auctioneers are instructed to state that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. These facts render the sale one of real importance, and the proposed auction is already attracting general attention. In addition to the above, the same firm will also offer at public auction two building lots, each 25 by 100.11, situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Sixth-street, 100 feet east of Fourth-avenue.

By WM. KENNELLY, at the Exchange, by order of executors, the property known as No. 125 Avenue C, south-west corner of Eighth-street, embracing a lot 20 by 83, with three-story brick house thereon, 20 by 40; also, at an adjourned Sheriff's sale, a one-seventh part interest in the following City realty: House and lot No. 78 Henry-street, south side, 82½ feet north of Birmingham-street, lot 25 by 100; houses and lot Nos. 121, 123 and 125 East Broadway, south-east corner of Pike-street, lot 85 by 24; house and lot No. 171 Broome-street, south side, 120 feet west of Attorney-street, lot 20 by 75; house and lot No. 146 Clinton-street, east side, 80 feet south of Broome-street, lot 21.3 by 100; and house and lot No. 148 Clinton-street, adjoining above, east side, 185 feet north of Grand-street, lot 25 by 100.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, referee, house and lease of lot situated on the north side of East Fifty-sixth-street, 134 feet east of First-avenue. Lot 20 by 98.6.

By GOODENOUGH & WEBER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Esq., referee, two lots on the east side of First-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, and three lots on the east side of the same avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets. The same firm will also offer at auction, at a partition and executor's sale, forty-seven very desirably-located Brooklyn lots, situated as follows: Nine lots on the corner of Nostrand-avenue and Baltic-street, seven lots on the corner of Fourth-avenue Boulevard and Carroll-street, five lots on Carroll-street, 180 feet from the Fourth avenue Boulevard, one lot on Fourth-avenue Boulevard, near Carroll-street, five lots on McDonough-street, between Patchen and Reed avenues, ten lots on Decatur-street, between same avenues, and ten lots on Bainbridge-street, also between the same avenues. To dealers in Brooklyn real estate this sale should commend itself.

By COLE & MURPHY, at Parkville, Long Island, on the Coney Island road, near Brooklyn, at public auction, on the property, at 12 M., 170 vacant lots, together with three houses and lots, all well located. Parkville is three-quarters of a mile from Prospect Park, thirty-five minutes from City Hall by horse-railroad, every eight minutes, and is one of the most prosperous and healthy villages in the suburbs of Brooklyn. Good stores, churches and school-houses. This will be the first sale at auction ever made at this place, and offers great inducements to those with small means desirous of obtaining a home. On the property is a two-story and French-roof frame dwelling, 31 by 26, and one two-story and brick basement dwelling, 23 by 32. Lots will be sold singly or in plots, as desired. Special cars will leave the corner of Smith-street and Fulton-avenue on the day of sale at 10, 10½ and 11 o'clock, and return at the conclusion of the same. Free tickets for the round trip can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 379 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

By BLACKWELL & Co., at Bound Brook, N. J., by order of M. D. P. SMOCK, owner, on the grounds at 12½ P. M., forty acres of the beautiful tract of mountain land, which he, with the assistance of competent artists, is now preparing for the public market, situated one mile from Bound Brook, easily reached by rail, and to be sold in villa plots of from one to one and a half acres in extent each. This is the opening sale of this desirable property, and the auction is one which on its merits deserves success. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 10 A. M. Tickets and maps can be had by application at the office of the auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-street.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Plainfield, N. J., at public auction, on the premises, at 1½ P. M., sixty acres of land in plots, lying near Plainfield, about ten minutes' drive from the station, being the balance of the Hillside property, a large portion of which was sold on the 25th ult. Carriages will be in waiting on the corner of Richmond and Third streets, Plainfield, on Thursday, at 1 P. M., to convey purchasers and others to the sale.

By WM. M. WEEKS, at Glen Cove, Long Island, at public auction, on the property of Col. J. A. HALL, near the depot, at 1 P. M., forty-six acres of land, in plots of from one to ten acres in extent, and also a large dwelling-house, with out-buildings, &c., together with some fifteen acres of land in a high state of cultivation.

Friday, May 17.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, at three several sales, all under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the following City real estate: Three-story and basement brick house and lot situate on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, 41.8 east of Tenth-avenue; lot 20.10 by 74.1. House and lot known as No. 18 Walker-street, lot 25 by 100, and eight building lots on the east side of Ninth-avenue, forming the block front between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, together in size 201.10 by 100.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at public auction, by order of Court, two three-story and basement French roof brick houses and lots, known as Nos. 296 and 298 Wyckoff-street, in the city named.

Saturday, May 18.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of J. A. SHERMAN, Esq., referee, fourteen lots, with buildings, located on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 291.8 feet east of Avenue A, the lots together forming a plot in size 357.1 by 112.7 by 307.2 by 101.11.

By ALLEN H. MINER & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, in consequence of the owner's departure for Europe, the residence and grounds of Mr. LOUIS JAY, located at Edgewater, Staten Island, and situated on Richmond-avenue and Fingerboard-road. The grounds are over thirty acres in extent, and tastefully laid out. The house is of brick, built in English villa style, spacious, well constructed, and fitted with every modern convenience. On the property is also a large cottage, porter's lodge, two stables, hot-houses, &c. For any one desiring a complete country residence, in perfect order, a better opportunity for purchase at auction is seldom presented.

The above sale will close the week's business, and our record of auctions for the next six days we believe is complete. Should any proposed transaction have been omitted, however, upon our attention being called to the fact, it will be duly noticed.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following list of private sales recently effected by CHARLES MCRAE, No. 70 Cedar-street, as reported by him, of lots on Fifth-avenue, fronting on Central Park, will be found of interest, conveying as it does an idea of the values placed upon real estate in this vicinity. The prices would seem high, but there is no reason to apprehend any decline, for the demand for this class of realty is strong and constant, while the supply is limited. The number of Park fronts can be counted, and as one by one they are taken out of the market, the value of those remaining is necessarily enhanced. The list referred to is as follows: Fifth-avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-fourth-street, four lots in front and two lots in rear, sold for $237,500; Fifth-avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-second-street, four lots front and one lot in rear, sold for $225,000; Fifth-avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-third-street, four lots front and two and two-fifth lots in rear, sold for $250,000; Fifth-avenue, adjoining corner of Eighty-first-street, two lots front, sold for $100,000; Fifth avenue, adjoining corner of Sixty-seventh-street, two lots front, sold for $100,000; Fifth-avenue, adjoining corner of Eighty-fourth-street, one lot front, sold for $40,000; and Fifth-avenue, block from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Third-street, eight lots, sold for $215,000—a total of thirty and two-fifths lots sold for $1,167,500 in the aggregate. In addition to the above, it is reported that an offer of $290,000 was recently refused for the six lots situated on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-third-street, four of the same being on the avenue, and two fronting on the street in the rear. They are held, we understand, at $300,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 10.

Broome-st., s. s., No. 495, 41.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21x64.10	$21,550
Division-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.4x54.6	10,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 77 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 27x100, h. and l., (mortgage $27,500)	nom.
Forsyth and Rivington sts., n. e. corner, 26x100, h. and l.	5,500
Franklin-st., s. s., Nos. 133, 135, 137, 61.1x96.6	30,000
Franklin-st., s. s., No. 131, 23x84	21,500
2d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x79.6	4,000
14th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	16,500
38th-st., n. s., 67 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x90, h. and l.	28,000
38th-st., n. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.10x98.9	30,000
44th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 37.6x100.6, (mortgages $5,000)	5,000
46th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17x100.5	26,000
46th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l.	20,250
48th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	67,000
56th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	22,100
56th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	21,000
56th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	21,650
57th-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x90, h. and l. (1871)	36,600
57th-st., n. s., 139.9 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.4	15,000
58th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.4	10,000
58th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5, ½ part	3,000
59th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x80.5, h. and l.	16,500
60th-st., s. s., 195.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.; 40th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x67.2	nom.
61st-st., s. s., 184 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.5, h. and l.	30,000
61st-st., n. s., 209 ft. e. of Madison-av., 19x100.5	40,000
62d-st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16x80, h. and l.	20,000
63d-st. and 1st-av., s. w. corner, 275x100.5	75,000
79th-st., s. s., 287.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.11x102.2	16,000
86th-st., s. s., 157.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.6x102.2, h. and l., (mortgage $3,000)	13,500
87th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 59.6x53.8x40x79.11, irregular, (mortgage $5,500)	11,000
87th-st., s. s., 134.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 39.11x53.8x—, mortgage $3,000	5,500
112th-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.10	4,500
113th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x100.10, h. and l.	12,000
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 415.3 ft. s. of 141st-st., 25.4x147.11	2,625
1st-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 23d-st., 24.8x75, h. and l., (mortgage $10,000)	15,000
1st-av., w. s., 22 ft. s. of 118th-st., 28.5x67, h. and l.	24,000
2d-av., e. s., No. 1,054, 20x63	7,000
2d-av., e. s., 51.1 ft. n. of 80th-st., 25.6x100	6,500
3d-av. and 44th-st., n. e. corner, 20x80; 44th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.6, (mortgage $15,000)	15,000
4th-av. and 110th-st., n. w. corner, 100.10x80	16,000
4th-av. and 87th-st., n. w. corner, 50.4x80; 87th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 27.8x100.8	21,500
8th-av. and 127th-st., n. w. corner, 31x53x65.5x65.11	5,775
8th-av. and 133d-st., n. e. corner, 124.11x225, h. and l.; 134th-st., s. s., 192 ft. e. of 8th-av., 33x124.11, h. and l.	50,000
LEASE RECORDED.	
8th-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. s. of 42d-st., 32.10x100, h. and l., twelve years, per year	$4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS.
OVER 2,500 HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.
Call or send for
"MONTHLY RECORD" GRATIS.
WILLIAM TUCKER.
No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 8 Pine-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 150 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE STONE dwelling and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 60th-st., first house west of 9th-av.; the whole for $57,500, if sold promptly. This very valuable property, on high ground in the centre of the west side, is exceedingly cheap. Terms easy; sold for the account of a non-resident, and seen without permit; location first-class.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A—TWO NEW VERY WELL-BUILT four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwellings, each 21.5x55; lots 100 feet; in fee; 58th-st. (paved and sewered,) NEAR CENTRAL PARK and Broadway; for sale low; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—TWO four-story brown-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; easy terms or favorable leases. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., branch office corner of 61st-st. and 4th-av.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, on 5th-av., four-story high-stoop stone house for sale at less than present cost of house and lot. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A RESIDENCE, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a four-story brown-stone house, near the Park.
G. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE FRONT ON 5TH-AV. FOR sale; also, a desirable Boulevard front; terms liberal.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS, IN
5TH-AV. LOTS.
CHAS. MACRAE,
70 CEDAR-ST., CORNER NASSAU.

THREE HOUSES TOGETHER, ON 5th-av., opposite Central Park, four story, stone fronts, 22x31, lot 100, will be sold for $75,000 less than the lots could be purchased and houses built: will be sold separately. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, building and lot No. 134 East 41st-st., suitable for a factory or livery-stable. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, Executor, No. 14 Broad-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND, LOT BUYERS.
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
For the great sale, by order of trustees, of the balance of the lots belonging to the Curtis estate, to be positively sold, under direction of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh and Peckham, by J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, May 13, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Remember the sale will be positive. Seventy per cent may remain on mortgage for three years. Maps at office of Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

Homes for All.
For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—FOR sale, a beautiful country-seat, consisting of a large and commodious French-roof house, with modern improvements; eleven rooms, parlor, dining-room, butler's pantry, &c.; fitted throughout with gas, and lit from village gas-works; parlor-story trimmed with hard-wood; the entire house built in the most approved manner. Also, a splendid new and commodious stable and about five acres grounds; shade and fruit trees in abundance. Ten minutes from depot; twelve trains daily, stopping at station each way. Apply to KNAPP & FITCH, South Norwalk, or I. H. KNAPP, No. 115 Maiden-lane.

A BARGAIN.—KENSINGTON GARDENS, Westchester County, New-York, but one hour from New-York, when Harlem Railroad is sunk, (which is now a settled fact;) 500 fine building lots, with buildings, consisting of the railroad depot, (where twelve trains stop daily,) hotel, post-office, and two houses, all well rented, now worth $30,000; will be sold this week for $20,000, about the cost of the buildings; sold on account of owner leaving the city. Apply at No. 210 East 20th-st., or to O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF CANandaigua, Ontario County, New-York, the late residence of Hon. Francis Granger. The premises contain seventeen acres of excellent land, upon which is a beautiful hickory grove. The house is large, commodious, in good condition, and has every convenience of a first-class city house; an abundance of fruit upon the premises, with grapery and green-house in the garden. For particulars address A. H. HOWELL, in Canandaigua, or HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS AT SARSDALE.—The very handsome stone mansion, with tower, out-buildings and grounds, of the late E. D. Nelson, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one of the most picturesque and healthful residences in the State. The building is of the most substantial character, arranged for a gentleman's home. The grounds consist of eight acres, laid out in lawn and garden, with fine shrubbery, flowers, fruit, &c. It is nineteen miles from New York by Harlem Railroad; one-quarter mile from depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT ELIZABETH, FORTY MINUTES from Liberty-st.—Altogether the most accessible, orderly and agreeable suburb; a handsome cottage and grounds for sale or to let; house has gas, water, range, furnace, bath, closet, twelve rooms, in excellent design; lot nearly one acre, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, vines, &c.; location good; one-third cash; rent, $1,200. For views and particulars, send to PROPERTY-OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT GREENWICH, Conn.—Country residence of the late Edward Slosson, Esq., commanding an unequaled view of the Sound; house and out-buildings large and commodious, with modern improvements of every kind; ample wide front on principal avenue and on side street, recently Macadamized; all in good order for immediate occupation. For terms and permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN TARRYTOWN—A GENtleman's residence, 40 by 40, with outhouses; several acres in lawn, ornamental and fruit-trees; beautifully located, with extensive river view. Inquire on premises, Bedford road, south side, adjoining aqueduct on easterly side, or R. WARNOCK, No. 519 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a new two-story and French-roof house, with twelve rooms, all hard finished; main house, 22x30; extension, 15x15; bath, &c.; fitted up in black-walnut and ash; lot, 50x177; fence all around it, on an eighty-foot avenue; good high ground. For particulars, address OWNER, Box 132 Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-SEAT, with fine buildings, one hour from City by Hudson River Railroad, for sale; ten acres, beautiful views, fine fruit, and everything to be desired in a country residence for Winter and Summer. Apply at No. 233 West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country-place of John Hone, containing about fifteen acres of land, in lawn, gardens, woods, &c.; house large, convenient, and fully furnished; commodious stables, &c. For terms apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A BEAUtiful country residence, fifteen miles from City Hall, in Westchester County, easy of access by New-Haven or Harlem Railroads; or will be rented, fully furnished to a first-class tenant. Apply or address OWNER, No. 8 East 74t-st., City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, and No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, MONTROSE, LLEWELLYN Park, Brick Church and Orange Mountain. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau, corner Pine, make these locations a specialty. Sale, rent, exchange.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY (SPEcialty.)—Fine variety property for sale, rent, and exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty, Room No. 19.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 18,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF MR. LOUIS JAY, RICHMOND-AV. AND FINGERBOARD-ROAD, EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND, AS THE OWNER IS GOING TO EUROPE, COMPRISING OVER THIRTY ACRES, LAID OUT IN LAWN AND GARDEN, AND ABOUNDING WITH FINE FOREST AND FRUIT TREES, WITH EVERGREENS, MANY OF WHICH WERE IMPORTED FROM EUROPE REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.
THE RESIDENCE is very spacious and commodious, substantially built of brick in the English villa style, and all carefully finished in every particular, under the supervision of Mr. F. Diaper, architect, and with extra double doors and windows, and is in all respects equal to any first-class city house.
WIDE HALLS, large and well-ventilated cellars, capacious tank, gas-pipes through the house, and in fact, every comfort and convenience possible.
THE GROUNDS is in thorough order, gravel roads and walks completely paved.
HOUSE MAIN FLOOR has four large rooms as parlors, dining-room and library, with butler's pantry and closets; also, the extension building for kitchen and servants' apartments, second floor eight large rooms, cedar closets and dining-rooms; third floor, seven large rooms, with tank-room, reservoir and various store rooms.
PORTER'S LODGE in brick, in style of main building, containing four rooms.
INCLUDING THE COTTAGE, facing Richmond-av., in fine order, comprising fifteen capacious rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, bath and wash-rooms; two large stables, complete in every respect; stalls for ten horses, and abundant carriage room, with laundry-rooms attached. GARDEN and NURSERIES are planted with fruit-trees, of the rarest varieties of peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry and fig trees in profusion, of the best American and European selections, including many rare grafts.
THE KITCHEN GARDEN in fine order, and bearing all the early and choice vegetables.
HOT-HOUSE AND NURSERIES comprises one of the best selected and most choice collections of rare exotics, orchids and pot-plants in the country. For the private residence of a gentleman desiring contiguity to the City, this offers an unexampled opportunity, in view of comfort, health, convenience and elegance.
Sale positive and peremptory.
Boats leave every hour from Whitehall Dock each way, and the premises can be viewed by permit from the auctioneer.
Horse-cars from landing to near the property. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at auctioneer's office.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Auctioneer.
PARTITION AND EXECUTOR'S SALE.
BY GOODENOUGH & WEBER,
Office No. 111 Broadway,
Will sell at public auction, on
THURSDAY, MAY 16,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
FORTY-SEVEN CHOICE LOTS IN BROOKLYN.
Nine lots on the north-east corner of Nostrand-av. and Baltic-st.
Twenty-five lots on McDonough, Decatur and Bainbridge sts., between Reed and Patchen avs.
Thirteen lots on the north-east corner of the Fourth-avenue Boulevard and Carroll-st.
Terms very liberal.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller.)
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st.
Real Estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
GREAT ADJOURNED SALE OF 200 SPLENDID LOTS,
the balance of the CURTIS ESTATE, situated at RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND, under the direction of Messrs. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM.
Sale positive. Terms unusually liberal; seventy per cent. on mortgage for three years.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE 6TH AND 7TH-AV. BOULEVARDS, AND ON 112TH, 113TH, 115TH, 119TH AND 120TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John H. Sherwood, Esq.:
SEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—Eight full lots, comprising the entire front on the west side, between 112th and 113th sts., together with four lots adjoining on the rear, two of which front on 112th and two on 113th-st.
Eight full lots on east side, comprising the entire front between 119th and 120th sts., together with two lots adjoining on the rear, one of which fronts on 119th and one on 120th-st.
SIXTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—Two lots on the north-east corner of 115th-st., with three lots on the rear, fronting on 115th-st.
The Sixth and Seventh-avenue Boulevards are under the control of the Central Park Commissioners, are 150 feet wide, having a road-bed of eighty feet, and side-walks on each side of thirty-five feet.
The Sixth-avenue Boulevard is now finished. The Seventh-avenue Boulevard will be completed on or about the 1st July next. Water and gas through 6th-av., and the same are now being laid in 7th-av. These Boulevards are to be planted with shade-trees at the expense of the City.
The soil is composed of sand and gravel, and is perfectly dry.
The great outlet sewer for the Boulevard lots is now being built.
TERMS OF SALE WILL BE LIBERAL.
The auctioneers are instructed to state that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder.
Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.
By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
on TUESDAY, May 14, 1872,
at 12 o'clock M.
BY ORDER OF COURT.
TWENTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS.
Sixteen lots on the south side of 85th-st., and twelve lots on the north side of 84th-st., between Riverside Park, (as laid down by the Commissioners,) and 11th-av.
Terms.
Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
For maps apply to Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
C. J. & E. DE WITT,
Attorney for Executor, No. 88 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM IN THE TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
A farm of eighty-seven acres, together with the farm-buildings thereon, situate in Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County, 2½ miles north of Tarrytown; the land is high, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River; a stream of water bounds one side of it, with sufficient fall to supply any quantity of water to the highest ground; the New-York and Boston Railroad will cross the adjoining farm; the land is all tillable, and can be divided into several parcels advantageously. A map of the farm can be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOT ON 9TH-AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executor:
NINTH-AVENUE—One lot, situate on the easterly side of 9th-av., 75 feet 8 inches north of 98th-st., on the grade.

HARRY G. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
OPENING SALE,
BY BLACKWELL & CO.
Unsurpassed Villa Plots of about an acre each. The MOUNTAIN PLATEAU.
BOUND BROOK, N. J.,
on the premises, at 12½ P. M., on
THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1872.
MUSIC AND LUNCH. Special trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 10 A. M. Maps, free tickets, &c., at office of BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
GREATEST CHANCE FOR SPECULATION yet offered. Absolute unreserved sale, by order of trustee, 200 most desirable lots, the finest and best in the village of Maspeth, Long Island.
WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., sharp.
Free excursion and free banquet, enlivened by the sweet music of Grafulla's Band.
Economical, accessible and delightful homes.
Seventy per cent. on bond and mortgage, or purchasers have option of easy monthly payments.
Take cars S. S. R. R., South 8th-st., Williamsburg, 1 o'clock P. M.
Sale 2 o'clock P. M.
Get free excursion-tickets, maps, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, May 14, 1872, at 2 P. M., on the premises. Administrator's sale of a valuable FARM OF FIFTY-ONE ACRES, at New-Brooklyn, near Plainfield, N. J. The dwelling contains eleven rooms, in good order, outbuildings numerous and complete. The land is in fine condition, has a long front on two roads, and is unusually well watered. Two miles from Plainfield. Terms will be announced at sale. Carriages will be in waiting at Plainfield Station on the arrival of the 12½ train from New-York on day of sale. For full particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, FIFTEEN miles from the City, a LARGE and VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE, with STABLE, CARRIAGE-HOUSE and ICE-HOUSE, filled; the grounds are EXTENSIVE and MOST ATTRACTIVE, but require very little attention. Gentlemen wishing a charming residence for the Summer or longer should see this delightful spot. RENT ONLY $250 PER MONTH. Full particulars of
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY TO RENT—A fine and commodious brick edifice, with stable and carriage-house; the house contains about twenty rooms, well furnished, gas, hot and cold water throughout, surrounded by well-laid-out grounds, with shade and fruit trees, garden and lawns, with facilities for bathing, boating and fishing; those wishing a beautiful and quiet residence will find this worthy of their immediate attention: terms for one or a term of years—furnished, $4,000; unfurnished, $3,000. Address or apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Real Estate Agents, Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURnished, on the Hudson, fifty minutes from Forty-second-street Depot, in Danforth Park, Dobb's Ferry; fine, large house, with beautiful lawn, and views of the Hudson River; green-house, filled with flowers and grapes; ice-house, filled with ice; large barn, with two finished rooms for coachman, six stalls, two box-stalls, hennery, cow-sheds, garden planted with all kinds of vegetables. Inquire of JOSEPH W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry-st.

TO LET—FOR FOUR MONTHS FROM 1ST June, a well-furnished house on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; half an acre of ground, good shade-trees, seven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library and basement kitchen, hot and cold water and gas, stationary tubs. For particulars, address H. G. W., East Orange, N. J.

TO LET, AT FISHKILL, ON THE Hudson—Elegant country residence, completely furnished; house large, with all modern improvements; stables, barns, and ice-house filled; fruit and vegetables in abundance; from five to seventy acres; frontage on the river. For particulars inquire at Room No. 17, No. 11 Wall-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let at reduced rents, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., 23d, 32d, 34th, 49th, 50th and 59th sts., and various other desirable locations; printed lists of houses for sale and to let sent by mail or otherwise. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY, No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

TO LET.—AT MONTCLAIR, AN ATTRACTive dwelling; 14 rooms, bath, range, furnace and all improvements, with barn and three acres; pleasantly situated. Unfurnished or furnished; for the year or season; $200 per month furnished; $800 per year unfurnished. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, 71 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY house, handsome, spacious, modern style, with four acres; abundance of fruits and berries; large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 182 William-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO LET, FROM June 1 to Oct. 1, to a small family, a furnished house, containing seven rooms, with gas, water and stationary tubs, elevated over range, and all modern conveniences; will be let for $75 per month, or sold for $9,000; furnished. Address OWNER, Box No. 128 New-York Times Office.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, a desirable Summer residence, three minutes from station; two stories, thirteen rooms, all improvements; one-third acre of ground; good garden, fruit and shade; $150 per month.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR from New-York, a first-class house, furnished; seventeen rooms, water, gas, stable, fruit, lawn and garden. Also, for sale, same neighborhood, genteel house; eleven rooms, water, gas, stable, fruit, &c.
DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 12 WEST 9TH-st. will be rented for one year or more; the house will be let with the furniture, or the furniture will be sold to suit the tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Brown-stone high-stoop house; nineteen rooms; elegantly furnished throughout; $4,500 per year, with security; boarders permitted. Apply at No. 128 West 34th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to let; pleasantly located near depot; all improvements. Call or address No. 379 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—A FULLY FURNISHED COUNtry house at Oyster Bay. Apply to ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—AT WHITE PLAINS, FIVE minutes' walk from depot, a house beautifully situated, with all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply at No. 130 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—ELEGANT LARGE COUNTRY-seat, corner North and East Front sts., City of Kingston, Ulster County; carriage-house, with five acres; for season or longer; scenery magnificent; photographs thereof; possession immediately. Apply to owner, FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON 83D-ST., 110 FEET EAST OF 1st-av., two-story high-basement sub-cellar brick house; pleasantly situated; good neighborhood, at low rent. Inquire of Col. L. HART & SON, 3d-av., Yorkville.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, RESIDENCE, thirteen rooms, carriage and about two acres of land, with abundance of choice fruit, fine river view, &c.; rent, $800. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand-st.

TO RENT—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; favorable lease. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., Branch office 61st-st. and 4th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.—TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, the spacious central and well-lighted office, with director's room on first floor, of No. 516 Broadway, to let; built expressly, and formerly occupied by Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank; all complete with furniture, vaults, safes, &c.; also, the fine well-lighted basement, with cellar and sub-cellar. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LEASE—IN THE CENTRE OF THE money market, a large, airy, well-lighted office, with capacious vaults and all modern improvements, especially adapted for large banking or insurance business, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

LOFTS AND BASEMENT, NO. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard st., to lease, together or separately. G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT, CHEAP—FINE OFFICE ROOM on first floor. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 25 Park-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ALL LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WISHING MALE OR FEMALE HELP, FOR CITY OR COUNTRY, SHOULD CALL AT NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV. THIS IS THE OLDEST AND MOST RESPECTABLE AGENCY IN AMERICA. NO SERVANTS ARE ADMITTED WITHOUT HAVING BEST OF RECOMMENDATIONS. WORTHLESS OR DISREPUTABLE GIRLS ARE CAREFULLY EXCLUDED. MORE THAN 100 SERVANTS ARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family, or as chamber-maid and assist with the fine washing and ironing; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 438 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AN AMERICAN LADY, AN EPISCOpalian, wishes the position of housekeeper in a respectable private family, or would take charge of the house and the elementary education of one or two children; first-class references given and required. Address Box 20 Islip Post-office, Suffolk County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's family, where she can have entire care of growing children and their wardrobe; City or country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 70 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; is a good family seamstress; no objection to the country; has two and a half years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a first-class laundress and first-class young woman; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid to one or two ladies; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; can cut and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a Protestant; good City reference. Address B. B., No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as ladies' maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on different machines; would like to travel with a lady; would assist with children; best of City reference. Call at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping wishes to find situations for her two servants, one is a thorough cook, the other a first-class waitress; they prefer to go together. For further information apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress and dress-maker; operates on four machines; can cut and fit; best of City references; City or country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on several machines; is also a good hand-sewer; best of City references. Apply at 340 4th-av.

A LARGE SELECTION OF FIRST-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country, will be found at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th-av., near 37th-st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av. Also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both are competent, and have good City references; country or City. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH eight years' City reference, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good shirt-maker and family seamstress; or would take charge of growing children. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as nurse; either an infant or growing children; has eight years' City reference from her former employer; is willing to be useful. Apply at No. 109 West 34th.st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby; best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 311 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress to take charge of a hotel laundry for the Summer in the country; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 309 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; City reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Apply at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at present employer's by applying at No. 426 4th-av., in a fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH nurse, to take care of children and sew; is a good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; City or country. Apply at office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP, AND all help wanting situations, call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av. Professed and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, house-workers, and those lately landed of all nations.

EMPLOYERS
Wanting good, reliable help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has over four years' reference from her former place; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as a very superior laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has five years' City reference; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent cook; lived in many of the first families in the City and country; can do all kinds of cooking; excellent baker, &c.; best City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; would do chamber-work and waiting if required; has three years' reference; would like to go with a family to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AY A RESPECTable girl to do general house-work; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid, and can do plain sewing; best City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or chamber-maid in a private family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid, or both, by a competent young girl, who has three years' best of City reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at 558 7th-av., corner 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE OR chamber-maid, a situation; willing to go in the country. Address M. S., 166 7th-av., corner 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse or seamstress' situation; very respectable; good seamstress; experienced nurse for young or growing children; very good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman; an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, or will do chamber-work and waiting; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women who wish to live together, one as thorough cook and good washer and ironer, the other for chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTable girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in washing; three years' reference from last place; willing and obliging. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO GIRLS, one a Protestant; one as seamstress and first-class dress-maker, the other as laundress; good City references given. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; very respectable; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; thoroughly competent; has had great experience in the care of infants; testimonials from first-class families in the City. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would go with a family to the country for the Summer months; has good City references. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; good reference. Call or address No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German lady as nursery governess; no objection to the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced in all branches of cooking. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, lately landed, to do house-work in a small family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WAETED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as laundress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation to care children; can care a baby from its birth; willing, obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 164 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a good situation for her laundress, an excellent one. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 5 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress, in a small private family; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at or address 151 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing; good City references can be given. Call at No. 603 33d-st., near 2d-av., first floor.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., may be found, as usual, a great number of desirable servants for City and country.

FRIENDLESS PROTESTANT GIRLS can find a temporary home and have situations procured at the WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 41 7th-av., corner of 13th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WISHing to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly experienced in all branches of cooking; excellent bread and biscuit baker. Call at Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as laundress and to assist with chamber-work; best City references. Call at present employer's, No. 21 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse during Summer; country preferred; best City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 36 West 51st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse, a situation to take charge of an infant, or two or three grown children; City references; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or to mind children; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 562 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; perfectly competent and trustworthy; best of City reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly competent and reliable; willing and respectful to employers; good references. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 707 5th-av., present employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 208 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best of references; country preferred. Call at No. 307 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITuation as nurse, or would take care of growing child. Apply at No. 359 6th-av., in the bookstore.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A LADY LEAVING FOR Europe, to find situations for her cook and laundress. Apply at No 17 West 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 327 West 39th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged lady as nurse; best references. Call on Mrs. DRAKE, No. 337 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper in a City hotel linen or store-room, or would superintend a laundry, or as matron in an institution, by an American woman of several years' experience. Address Mrs. MORGAN, 84th-st., first house from 9th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress washing to do at home; linens, &c., done up in superior style; term moderate. Call at No. 230 East 29th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid; first-class hair-dresser; understands her business thoroughly; willing and accustomed to traveling. Address M. M., No. 66 Union-place.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, COMPEtent in all its branches, one or two more customers by the day. Address G. B., Box No. 33 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman to make and remake old carpets; will go out or take home; best City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 27th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, an engagement to go out by the day. Call or address No. 693 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. E., Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a married man who can give the best of City reference; refers to his last employer, whom he has lived with over twelve years. Call or address COACHMAN, Carriage Repository, No. 232 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man in a private family as waiter, or to wait on a gentleman; can also shave; has lived in the City and can give first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 241 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WAITER, A situation in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties, and refers to his present employer. Address S. G., Box No. 40 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent man; understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best City references. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 278 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITuation, the man as coachman of long experience, and wife a professed cook; both Protestants; best City reference. Address H. M., No. 949 Broadway, trunk-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man, who understands his business; is willing and obliging; seven years' reference. Call at No. 752 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call or address J. R., No. 1,380 Broadway, corner of 38th-st., in the saddler's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands perfectly the care of horses, carriages, harness, garden, &c.; is obliging and willing at all times to execute his duties promptly and faithfully; has good taste, and takes much pride in keeping a gentleman's place in first-class order; moderate wages accepted; refers to last employer. Address JOSEPH, No. 4 West 4th-st., Office No. 13.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a very respectable colored young man; excellent groom, a thorough horseman, good, careful driver, fine appearing, keeps his horses and carriages in good order, and make himself generally useful; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by an Englishman; can drive four in hand or tandem if required; sober, honest; no objections to country; three and a half years' reference from last place. Address H. W. E., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN AND HIS wife, situations; man is an experienced coachman and groom; excellent driver, or make himself useful; gardening, milk, &c.; wife as cook, laundress or general housework; will take a lodge; very best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, without family, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good City driver; willing and obliging; ten years' reference from last employer; City or country. Address, for two days, R. R., Box No. 17 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man without incumbrance; has long experience; understands the business in all its branches; ten years' City reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., at No. 19 West 28th-st., in the harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is willing to go out with carriage; has lived in good families, and can be thoroughly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, a situation as coachman in a private family, who will give the very best of city references, and also can be seen with his present employer. No objection to wages. Can be seen at No. 10 East 31st-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; unexceptionable reference from four to ten years from former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 21 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a good situation for his coachman; one who understands his business thoroughly and is trustworthy in every respect; a perfect City driver, kind and careful. Address G. V., drug-store, No. 1,507 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, aged thirty, a situation as private waiter; has a perfect knowledge of his business and good City reference; City or country. Address, for two days, M. B., Box No. 93 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 119 East 37th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as vegetable gardener, coachman, &c.; can keep a gentleman's place in first-class order; good references from former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man and wife; good references; man as coachman and kitchen gardener or useful man; wife as cook, washer and ironer or laundress. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as butler, or as valet to a gentleman; speaks French and English and knows France and England well; excellent reference. Call or address A. G. T., No. 956 Broadway, in the store, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young Englishman; steady, stylish driver, and groom of experience; City or country; best of City reference. Address for two days J. C., coachman, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, Protestant, as coachman and gardener, or useful man on a gentleman's place; good references; wages moderate. Call at or address No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; has good City references; can refer to last employer. Call on or address Dunscombe's Harness-store, 7 Great Jones-st., for M. F.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A colored young man; very respectable and excellent waiter; care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; can do all kinds of house-work in the neatest manner; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man; understands the care of horses, stock, milk, garden, farm, &c., or take charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; good careful driver; excellent groom; best reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; will assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; excellent reference. Address P. F., Box No. 82 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; City or country; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent references. Call at No. 54½ West 32d-st., or address G. M., Box No. 41 Up-town Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a situation for his coachman, who has been eleven years with him; sober, steady young man; good, careful driver. Call or address No. 116 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom and valet, or as valet to a gentleman going to Europe or to travel; strictly honest and highly recommended. Call or address J. C., No. 112 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant Swiss man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable references. Address T. R., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a man of long experience as first-class driver; first-class City reference; is a Protestant. Address J. B., at saddlery-store, No. 311 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (PROTestant,) a situation as gardener, &c., or gardener, groom, &c.; first-class reference given. Address G. G., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant man, a situation as first-class waiter; is really one of the best men that can be found in the City. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; is steady and sober; can milk. Address T. K., Box 112 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A house to care for the Summer; best City reference. Address FRANCIS, Box 190 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, to take charge of a house in absence of the owner during the Summer or longer. Apply to GEORGE PHAIR, with Ball, Black & Co., No. 565 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant single young man in a private family; can give very best City reference; can be seen with present employer; no objection to wages. Call for two days at No. 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a young man, (single;) thoroughly understands road horses; good driver and handler if required; has the best of reference for capability and sobriety. Call at No. 11 East 27th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried colored man, a situation as first-class coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call on H. D., No. 84 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., at Brewster & Co.'s.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; first-class references from last place. Call or address J. M., No. 1,252 Broadway, saddler's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call or address D. W., No. 9 West 12th-st., private stables.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ICE-CREAM maker; one who understands his business, and is not afraid to do his share of work; must come well recommended. Apply at the Philadelphia Steam Ice-Cream Company, No. 322 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE SALESman wanted; one acquainted with the paper trade preferred. Address Box No. 1,317 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—FOR A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a good plain cook; must be a good washer and ironer; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 54 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron; choice wages to a thoroughly competent and trustworthy person. Apply at "The Abbey," No. 585 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO mind an infant and a child five years old; only those having good City reference need apply. Call at No. 4 West 18th-st., from 9 to 11.

GREAT DEMAND FOR GOOD SERVANTS of all nationalities at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WEEKLY TRADE JOURnal, published in Boston, well established, paying a handsome income, which can be largely increased, with no competition; sold only on account of the continued ill health of the present proprietor. Full particulars by addressing J. H. S., Woburn, Mass.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $25,000 capital, to join the advertiser in continuing a good business, well established, where more capital can be used advantageously. Address H. K. Y., Post-office, Box No. 4,637, New-York.

GROCERY.—WANTED TO PURCHASE A first-class family grocery for cash, or hire a store suitable for same, in New York or Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars, V. T., Box No. 46, Astoria, Queens County, Long Island.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av., Marble, Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, of superior workmanship, designed. Price-list on application.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New-York EVERY SATURDAY, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....May 18, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....May 25, 7½ A. M.
ADRIATIC.....June 1, 1½ P. M.
BALTIC.....June 8, 7 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS.
Agent A. & G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java...Wed'sday, May 15	Parthia...Sat'day, May 18
China...Wed'sday, May 22	Calabria...Sat'day, May 25
Russia...Wed'sday, May 29	Abyssinia...Sat'day, June 1
Cuba...Wed'sday, June 5	Batavia...Sat'day, June 8
Scotia...Wed'sday, June 12	Algeria...Sat'day, June 15

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Sat., June 8.....INDIA.....	Sat., May 18.
Wed., June 12.....ALEXANDRIA.....	Wed., May 22.
Sat., June 15.....TRINACRIA.....	Sat., June 1.
Saturday, June 22. AUSTRALIA. Saturday, June 1.	

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND.ANDREWS.Saturday, May 18, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GROOM.....Saturday, May 25, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, May 22, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, May 18
PEREIRE.....DARE.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, June 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Paris $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both the tranship by English railway and the discomforte of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

BALTIC LLOYD
MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Only direct line to Prussia, Russia and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic local lines of steamers, New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

JASON, (extra steamer).....May 18
HUMBOLDT, Consort F. Bohn.....June 1
THORWALDSEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)

Rates of passage payable in gold.

CABIN.	STEERAGE.
From New-York.....$100	Including mattress.....$30
From Stettin.....90	Including mattress.....40
Excursion tickets.....170	Including mattress.....65

Children under ten years half fare.

For through freights to the principal ports of the Baltic, and passage, apply to

WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 15, at 11½ A. M
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. LITTLE.....May 22, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. May 29, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....June 12, at 10 A. M
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....May 19.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, May 16, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, May 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIVERPOOL.....Thursday, May 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 30, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 1, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Ham and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, insuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 16.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last-named ports received until 2 P. M. of May 14.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco May 16, 1872 for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail at 12 o'clock, noon, of 15th May, for Aspinwall, via Kingston.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....July 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) May 16.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) May 30.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Sat., May 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Tuesday, June 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, NEWLAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of the Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 2 North River, as follows:

8:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK SLIP, PIER 24, for HARLEM AND ASTORIA.

Landing at 11th, 109th and 126th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck Slip at 6 P. M.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Mon., May 6...	2 P. M.	Mon., May 6...	7 A. M.
Tues., May 7....	3 P. M.	Tues., May 7....	7 A. M.
Thurs., May 9...	3½ P. M.	Wed., May 8....	7½ A. M.
Sat., May 11...	3 P. M.	Fri., May 10...	8 A. M.
Tues., May 14...	3 P. M.	Mon., May 13...	8 A. M.
Wed., May 15...	3 P. M.	Tues., May 14...	12 M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare fifty cents by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on the Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplanocks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Sundays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 5 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

STEAMER MARY POWELL LEAVES Vestry-st. Pier every afternoon at 3:30, landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, and other popular resorts.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3½, and 33d-st. at 3½ P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st 3½, and 33d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:0 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
TO BOAT-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
RAILWAY CAR FERRY STEAMER.

The directors of this Company are prepared to receive tenders for the construction of a railway car ferry steamer, to be delivered to the Company on the Detroit or St. Clair Rivers not later than the 1st of December, 1872.

Full particulars will be sent to parties desirous of tendering, on application to the undersigned.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.

GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, 7th of May, 1872.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., May 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 11 A. M. June 10, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department United States Army for officers and men at this station during six months, commencing July 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1872, which place will be open for business on and after the 18th day of May, 1872, for furnishing the following-named articles required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.

200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
25,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.

1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.

4,008,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
216,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 18,000 pounds per month.
1,210,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,833 pounds per month.
75,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
150,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
8,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
12,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
12,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
85,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

4,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
1,020,000 pounds XX Flour, or 85,000 pounds per month.
55,000 pounds Coffee. (green.)
110,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
7,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
14,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

5,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.

1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.

2,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
30,900 pounds Coffee, (green.)
63,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WICHITA AGENCY.

1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the bacon and salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

The beef cattle must be good, merchantable Cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and average not less than eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1872, at which time a thousand-twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1873, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for Cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the Cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may deem best, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 15th day of June, 1872.

The Flour to be subject to inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 28,125 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.

Distinct bids will also be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, in the quantities stated, at any one or all of the above-named agencies.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good, sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong double sacks.

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said agencies.

The Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample, will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be required to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following terms:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 1, 1872, the articles at the prices at the rates hereinafter named. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian Supplies, dated May 1, 1872; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose qualification must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR WATER-PIPES.—The St. Albans Aqueduct Company, of St. Albans, Vt., are prepared to receive proposals for about 85,000 feet of cement-lined wrought-iron water-pipes, with their appendages of valves and hydrants, to be laid and set complete.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Company, No. 16 Main-st., St. Albans, Vt.

Tenders must be delivered at the office of the Company on or before 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. The Aqueduct Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. By order of the Directors.

LAWRENCE BRAINERD, President.
ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 6, 1872.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., May 2, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 13, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station, during six months commencing July 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to

JNO. POPE,
Second Lieutenant First Artillery, A. C. S.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MAISON PARISIENNE, NO. 38 EAST 12th-st., between University-place and Broadway.—The proprietor of this new establishment, just arrived from Paris, has the honor of offering to the public of this City its spacious apartments and drawing-rooms, newly decorated with high-finished taste, where families and single gentlemen will find all the comforts desirable. The table d'hôte will be served strictly at 6 P. M., in the best French style. In the basement will be a restaurant and cafe, besides fine wines and liquors. For a first-class passage it will find the most cordial treatment and punctual attendance.

BOARD.—NO. 34 WEST 14TH-ST., HAND-somely-furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives; also single rooms for gentlemen; house has been thoroughly painted throughout; location central: terms liberal for the Summer; references exchanged.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; located on 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; no other lodgers rented. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO let to one or two gentlemen a suite of handsomely-furnished apartments on second floor, without board; all modern improvements; house central; references given and required. For particulars, address D. A. Y., Box No. 1,864 Post-office.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly-furnished throughout; reference given and required.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-YORK City—European plan; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; good single rooms from $5 to $7 per week. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND,
Proprietors.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH-ST.—A HAND-somely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; location, house and family strictly first-class; table choice and liberal; Summer prices; references.

SECOND FLOOR AND OTHER ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 106 East 23d-st.; handsomely furnished rooms, commanding and single; house first-class; location desirable; references required.

NO. 161 WEST 23D-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent an elegant second floor, partially or fully furnished; also, two large newly-furnished rooms, and a small room for a gentleman, with or without board; highest reference required.

STUARTEVANT HOUSE, AMERICAN Plan, with the most approved elevators; the great central location, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; board with room, $3 50 per day.
LEWIS AND GEO. LELAND, Proprietors.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 202 5TH-AV., LOOKING down Madison-av. and Broadway; a most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

NO. 107 WEST 42D-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent, with board, desirable rooms to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 318.—An elegant room, third floor, southern exposure, with superior table and attendance; terms moderate to husband and wife or gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a few gentlemen a furnished room, with or without board, at reasonable terms. Apply at No. 345 West 19th-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

TWO HALL ROOMS, ALL MODERN conveniences, with board; terms reasonable for Summer; house, location and appointments first-class; excellent table. No. 260 West 21st-st.

NO. 162 9D-AV.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY choice, neatly-furnished rooms, cool and airy, with board, in first-class brown-stone residence; terms moderate.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE 5TH-AV. HOTEL.—Magnificent parlor floor, and other large, elegantly furnished rooms, with or with out board, at Summer prices; references.

NO. 160 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—One small and one large front room, with unexceptionable table board to man and wife or single gentleman; house has all improvements.

FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF LARGE, AIRY, well-furnished apartments on the second floor to let, with or without private table, on moderate terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, a small private family will let, with

A MAY SABBATH.

Scenes in Green-Wood, and the Central and Prospect Parks.

Great Rush of Visitors—Increased Railroad and Ferry Travel—How the People Enjoy the Sabbath on a Fine Day.

Yesterday proved to be a very pleasant day for out-door exercise, and thousands of people embraced the opportunity thus afforded them. On every line of street-railroad, whether running up and down the City or across it, the cars were full of passengers from early in the morning until late at night. Many people went to church, and listened to the words of their favorite preacher, coming away from the sacred edifice strengthened in mind by the exercises, and better fitted for the anxieties, troubles and trials of the coming week. Others proceeded to Green-Wood Cemetery and visited the graves of those loved ones gone before them to another and better world. Besides these there were many who contented themselves with a stroll in the two great parks of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Sunday travel yesterday was very large, and the different routes were thronged with passengers. People left the City to go to New-Jersey, Staten Island, Long Island and various other points in our harbor. All day long the South Ferry-boats were crowded, that portion of the travel being in the direction of Green-Wood. The East River ferries also received a full share of the passengers, who were either bound for Calvary, Evergreen or other cemeteries, or going to the different pleasure-parks in the suburbs of Brooklyn. Now and then a group might be seen carrying plants to be planted on the graves, the holy Sabbath being evidently the only day that could be spared for the purpose. On the North River the tide of travel was unusually great, and consisted almost entirely of pleasure-seekers, who were evidently going to the beer-gardens that so plentifully abound in Hoboken and neighboring places. The Harlem boats also did a good business, and it was easy to see that the Summer Sunday travel had fairly commenced, to continue until Autumn, when the falling leaves warn mankind that the harvest is at hand.

Go where you would, yesterday, the people wore a holiday and cheerful appearance. Bright colors, new garments and joyful faces were the rule, though there was no want of contrasts. Mourners, carrying their loved dead to be buried out of sight, were frequently seen on the ferry-boats, and in the streets needy wretches, all tattered and torn, rudely elbowed those who were well dressed and seeking pleasure only, But these formed the exception, and did not mar the general festive appearance of the streets and the routes of travel.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

Those who visit this famous place are generally expected to provide themselves with tickets of admission, but yesterday infractions of the law were quietly winked at by the authorities. No decent persons were prevented from passing into the grounds, through those highly architectural archways which form the boundary between Brooklyn and the "City of the Dead." There is something so chilling in all matters associated with death, that the throngs of visitors who poured into the cemetery broke off their conversation as they passed under the shadow of those arches, and, when they began to speak again, hushed their voices to a whisper. It is true that very many of these were clad in mourning, and bore in their hands bouquets of flowers, wreaths and pretty plants in pots, but there were also many who came from curiosity, and not to pay offices of affection to a spot of earth under which shall slumber for all time the body of a dear one. Within the grounds, vast as they are, the concourse was so great that every glade and every hillock had its party of wanderers and mourners. The turf was beautifully green, and many of the flowering trees, such as the hawthorn, the horse-chestnut, the oleander, and the lilac, were in full bloom, delighting the eyes with varied colors and filling the air with delicious perfume. Many of the small evergreens had, indeed, suffered by the severity of the Winter, but generally, all over the cemetery, the vegetation had that luxuriance of life and that depth of color which seem special to burying-grounds. And, indeed, it is not a matter of wonder that the flowers should blossom more brightly here, and that the grass should wave such long blades responsive to the sighing of the breeze, since a cemetery is God's own garden, where his beloved are at rest.

On every side could be seen groups either planting flowers upon the graves of loved ones or visiting them to note if those already planted were doing well. There was one grave a little apart from any others, surrounded by a diminutive hedge of some fragrant evergreen. The inscription on the stone told that it was reared to the memory of a man verging upon middle age. The heap of turf was literally hidden by sweet-swelling violets that grew there with the utmost profusion. They had evidently been planted several years, for not content with covering the grave of the loved one, shoots had wandered beyond the hedge over several yards of distance, and had half hidden a grave that bore no head-stone, no flowering plants, nor any sign of affectionate remembrance or of regret. A very pretty widow came to the first grave with a bouquet of heliotropes, white violets and moss roses, and placed it tenderly at the foot of the stone. There were two little children with her, a boy of three and a girl of five. The little Miss seemed dissatisfied with something, and at last twitched her mother's gown. "Ma," said she, querulously, "ain't these pa's violets? They haven't any business on that other grave, have they?" "No, my pet," said her mother, with tears in her voice, "but he was a good man when he was alive, always sharing with the poor, and even now he shares the violets of his grave with some one who is not remembered. I should be sorry if the gardener touched them."

There was another grave in one of the public lots on which were the decaying remains of some gorgeous hot-house flowers. It had nothing by which it could be distinguished from those around it, but was kept with evident care, for the turf was quite green. The flowers seemed to have been there a week. Two ladies of very aristocratic bearing came to it with their hands filled with rare flowers. They were not in mourning, but they strewed their beautiful offerings over the nameless mound with marks of the deepest sorrow. Then they knelt beside it, and covered their faces with hands that glittered with diamond rings. They probably were praying, they certainly had been weeping, for when they rose their cheeks were wet with tears. They walked away hurriedly and entered a private carriage that left the cemetery at a rapid rate.

Over some graves there were friends who planted pots of flowers with quite a business-like demeanor, talking freely of indifferent things, as if they were performing a piece of routine work which was not disagreeable, but which touched no chord in their bosoms. There were others at which the deepest feeling was shown, specially one where a young couple, evidently husband and wife, were planting lilies of the valley over a little grave that bore a head-stone inscribed "Our Frankey." The poor lady tried to dig with a small trowel, but her eyes were blinded with tears, and she had to relinquish the task to her husband.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

One of the most attractive places in this City on a warm Sunday afternoon is the Central Park, and this fact was clearly evidenced yesterday by the thousands and tens of thousands of persons who flocked into the Park by its numerous entrances. The crowd was composed of all classes of society, and the walks were literally alive with men, women and children, while the drive was a moving mass of vehicles of all kinds, from the hired buggy to the private carriage. Every fresh railroad-car that arrived during the afternoon was filled with a living freight, which was added to the mass of surging humanity wending its way through the grounds. The first attraction to pedestrians seemed to be an artificial spring located on the walk to the right, the water being eagerly swallowed down, regardless of the fact that it was simply Croton conveyed in hidden pipes and made to run over a few rocks into what appeared to be a natural basin. The next attraction was the Arsenal, which was literally packed. The aviary was full of people, notwithstanding the horrid noise of the macaws, parrots, parroquets and cockatoos. The monkey-house was thronged with students of the Darwinian theory, who gazed eagerly at their ancestors with long tails, short tails, and no tails at all. So attractive was this building that a man was kept on hand whose only duty seemed to be merely calling out aloud, "Pass on," "pass right out," "keep on moving," "pass out there," &c. The eagles and forest animals did not attract quite so many, yet they had their admirers, even to the unwieldy-looking buffalo and the snarling wolf. Passing on from this place, under the arch of the transverse road, the eye of the pedestrian is attracted by the peach-like blossoms of the Judas tree, and the other varied colors of Spring bushes, together with the buds of a promising June. The path leads to the Mall, along which a crowd was moving toward the Terrace, Lake and Ramble, not forgetting the Casino and its refreshing contents. Along this Mall, which is supposed to be dedicated solely to the use of pedestrians, were to be seen a number of buggies drawn by goats and driven by colored men in livery. This was an especial attraction to children, and parents found it necessary to search their pockets to supply their little ones with the longed-for ride. "First come, first served," seemed to be the order of the day, for the buggies were never empty long. Along the Mall to the Terrace is a pleasant walk, and would be more so were the grass thrown open to the use of the public. But under the laws of the Park the sheep have more rights than citizens. At the upper end of the Mall is the Terrace, down the steps of which is the way to the Lake, and the throng followed this path in order to get a row upon the water. This attraction has become so great, that although thirty-five boats were kept constantly employed yesterday afternoon, those persons desiring boats had to fall into a line, as they do at the Post-office, and wait their turn. At one time, about 4 o'clock, this line was very long, and seemed to increase faster than the boats could take them off. While watching these persons, one could not help noticing that the fountain at the foot of the Terrace, which has been nearly ten years in the course of construction, is not yet completed. But across the Lake is seen the Tower or Observatory, which is located on the rock near the old Reservoir north of the Ramble, and is nearly completed. This will be a great attraction when ready for public use. A short walk across the Bow Bridge leads from the Terrace to the Ramble. Along the walk the crimson flowers of the Japanese quince, or "burning bush," with magnolias and other flowering trees, tulips, hyacinths, &c., peeping up from all sorts of odd corners, as if planted there by accident instead of design, please the eye. The Ramble is also attractive from the large number and varied character of the native birds located there. Pea-fowl and birds of gay plumage from other climes are also to be found in the Ramble, to the delight of the women and children. But this pleasant place will not be in its glory for another month, at which time the bed of the million of roses will be in bloom, as well as other beautiful flowers of June. Even now young lovers find the shade of the Ramble a suitable place in which to whisper soft nothings, as the paths are so secluded that they may wander on almost undisturbed, and yet be only separated by a few bushes from a large crowd of pedestrians on another path. But wending along the up-hill and down-dale paths of the Ramble, sometimes causes weariness of body, consequently seats are placed at very short intervals, and were eagerly sought for yesterday. What delighted the children yesterday was the "Carousall," or round-about horse and carriage, where juveniles could enjoy mimic horsemanship and riding for a trifle. The machinery which sets the affair in motion also supplies operatic music from an orchestrion, and adds to the amusement. Adjoining this is the scupping ground, also well patronized yesterday. The majority of pedestrian visitors to the Central Park rarely go beyond the Ramble, but at the upper or Harlem end the lovers of nature would find many features of great beauty and interest. Many, perhaps, dread the walk, but the principal cause of the neglect of this portion of the grounds is that the crowd like to be as near to the cars as possible when they leave the Park, evidently forgetting that both the Third and Eighth-avenue cars go far beyond the extreme limits assigned to the Central Park, and can as easily be reached at One Hundred and Tenth-street as Fifty-ninth-street.

PROSPECT PARK.

Numerous workmen have been busily engaged in putting the walks and drives of Prospect Park in order, grading the embankments and preparing the premises of the Park for the reception of visitors, since the first promise of Spring. The superstructure of the bridge crossing Cliffbridge Span, which was commenced last Fall, was finished on Saturday, the road surfacing put on, and, the temporary bridge having been taken away, the roadway was opened to the public. The borders of the drive will be lined with shrubbery, and the vases on the bridge filled with flowers. A large amount of grading has been accomplished, and the appearance of the Park materially improved since last year. The Grand Plaza has fine showers from the new jet of the fountain, which are sent in the air and in beautiful curves nearer the base. A strong breeze wafts a mist cloud of spray full in the faces of visitors entering by Flatbush-avenue and causes the fair sex attired in starched muslin and Dolly Vardens to make frantic runs to windward, or wide detours to right or left. There were workmen, yesterday, in the long line of pedestrians, with their families, who have come to enjoy a quiet stroll and the shade of mimic forests after the toil of the week. They seemed self-contented. Many stopped at the rim of the fountain basin and watched the gold-fish as they swim slowly in the clear water. There were some, probably, of a dyspeptic disposition, who read carefully a large poster and foot-notes, descriptive of the virtues and beneficent action of "Castoria" upon the human system. The carriages were not so numerous as week days, and the drives were largely monopolized by pedestrians, who saunter along slowly, and occasionally glacing about furtively, snatched some of the beautiful flowers or evergreens which abound at the edges. The grass is already quite advanced, and loungers lay at full length in its green depths, and smoke long cigars or short pipes, and sometimes took drinks from black bottles which they drew from an inside pocket, and returned again carefully. Middle-aged gentlemen, well-dressed, wheeled carriages with very young children, dressed in muslin and blue ribbons, along the graded walks, and let the carriage run by itself down steep inclines, to the alternate delight and fear of mothers. There were crowds gathered about the high inclosures of wood and wire where deer are confined. In a fenced-off part a buck, with half-developed antlers, lays upon his side, calmly chewing his cud. His antlers resemble the bulbous shoots of a cactus, and are covered with skin, which will by and by disappear, when they have attained their length. There were parties lunching, with cake and champagne, in retired spots. Many patronized the boats which float upon the mimic lakes. Others sought a pleasant prospect from the reservoir's top, but nearly all departed for home at the approach of evening.

Breaking a Man's Neck With a Blow.

Shortly before noon yesterday, while BERNARD MARVIN was visiting his brother-in-law, ROBERT HAYS, at his residence on the corner of North Fifth and Third streets, Williamsburg, the two men became engaged in a scuffle, during which MARVIN struck HAYS a blow on the back of his head, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. There was no ill-feeling existing between the men, but both had been drinking very freely through the morning. MARVIN gave himself up immediately to the Police, completely broken down by horror at his deed. HAYS was an employe in MARVIN'S shoe-store, in Warren-street, New-York, and leaves a widow and an infant child. Both the parties were soldiers during the war, and HAYS had lost his left arm in battle. He was married to MARVIN'S sister. The others in the house were not aware that any fighting was taking place.

The Hildise Bund.

The central body of the Hildise Bund, composed of the delegates of the different divisions, numbering 120, held a meeting at Dramatic Hall, yesterday afternoon. Reports were received, showing that since the 1st of January, $14,000 has been expended in aid of sick and disabled members, while in thirty-two cases of death $33,000 was paid. The New-York branch Hildise Bund numbers about 6,000 members.

RUINED ANTIOCH.

The Earthquake in the East—Large Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

Rev. W. BROWN KEER, late Harbor Chaplain at Bombay, writes to the London *Times* in relation to the earthquake in Antioch. His first letter is dated April 4. It runs thus:

"It may interest some of your readers who wish to compare notes to learn that a severe shock of earthquake was felt here yesterday, precisely at 8 A. M., English reckoning, or shortly before 2 in the day, Turkish time. The house in which I was was shaken violently to and fro for four or five seconds, or, as one gentleman thinks, even more. A stove weighing nearly a hundred weight was overturned; the walls of stone and plaster, with wood-work and beams, were cracked, and the plaster fell on all sides. Books were thrown from the cases, and a clock hurled from a bracket on the wall into an arm-chair, a few feet distant, without breaking the glass case or the clock-works. Outside the house, walls fell, the narrow streets (only about twelve or fifteen feet wide, and some less) being literally blocked up for long distances with the ruins of fallen houses, and a dense cloud of dust arose on all sides. Men, women and children ran hither and thither, wailing their own hurts or the loss of relatives. I went down to the bridge, south-west of the city, about two hours after, at 10 o'clock A. M., and saw many dead persons brought out of the city and laid out for burial. Later, I counted fifteen new graves, all close by each other. Looking toward the town, ruins could be seen in all directions. Several aqueducts were broken, and telegraph poles were thrown down and the wires broken. The Greek church, a strong stone arched structure, built only a few years ago, and capable of holding 500 or 600 persons, was utterly ruined—one side and the entire roof are gone. The American Protestant church and premises are also greatly injured, and four persons of their small community were killed, though the Mission families are all safe. The number of killed and injured cannot be ascertained with any approach to accuracy, and, of course, flying rumors are abundant, one man saying that he thought there must be 1,000 killed, while another said 500, and a third 250, which is, perhaps, within the truth. The city contains from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, it is said, but no accurate census exists. There was time from the beginning of the first shock to its close for many to escape the falling houses or walls, and during its continuance two or three persons in the house where I write walked across the room and (not very quickly) down stairs while the shock lasted. Several smaller and lighter shocks occurred for an hour or two afterwards, but not sufficiently strong to shake down buildings. These shocks have continued at intervals through the night, and another, more distinct and wave-like, was felt to shake the house with a loud, hollow, rumbling noise, about half past 6 this morning. The first shock yesterday was immediately preceded by a rumbling and creaking of the joints of the window and door frames, to which a louder noise, like thunder, succeeded, and then walls and buildings fell. Several *minars* are cracked, but all yet stand, though some of the arched caravanserais and baths near them are fallen. The old Roman bridge of four arches is rent in several places until the water can be seen through it from above; a part of the parapet wall has also been shaken off, and the arch above the city door at its east end has been hurled down and lies almost whole. Much damage has been done to houses in the lower part of the town, and many of the inhabitants are now to be seen encamping around in the fields or plain. It is nearly fifty years since the last similar visitation occurred to this city—viz., on the 13th of August, 1822—when some thousands of lives were lost here and in Aleppo, at which place the interior of the fort was entirely destroyed. Here the effects of the shock are less visible in the upper part, or south-eastern side of the city, near the foot of the lofty hills or mountains on which the old Roman castle walls yet remain. Some distress of a temporary kind will doubtless be felt; but the rains, which have been abundant, give prospect of plenty, and provisions are at present by no means dear."

Dating from Alexandretta on April 9, the same writer says:

"Observing that the post is about to leave this port by Turkish steamer, I send you a few additional facts relating to the earthquake which occurred in Antioch on the 3d inst., of which as an eye-witness I have already sent you a few particulars. I remained in Antioch two days after the event, when I left for a short excursion to the villages of Suadia, Seluoia, Bitias, and the neighborhood, all in the south of the Orontes Valley. I found the villages, in which the houses are mostly built of round stones or boulders, have suffered as much as the lower parts of the City of Antioch itself. The few arches over water-courses or mountain torrents are also cleft, and some partly fallen, while in several places large cracks are visible in the ground two or three inches wide, and on the hillsides several feet deep. The narrow roadways or tracks between the hills are in places filled with boulders from the hill or mountain sides, and in and near the villages, where there were walls of boulders between the gardens, the fallen walls now fill the roads. These villages employ large numbers of people in the cultivation of silk, which, with the growth of the mulberry tree, the Emperor JUSTINIAN is said to have introduced. The worms were just hatched, and needed the shelter of the houses, most of which have fallen, killing some of their tenants, though not so large a number as was at first feared, though no village is without some dead. Happily the weather, which had been very wet before, has been fair and dry since the earthquake, and few, if any, of the worms as yet have perished, and the people have been rapidly saving their corn and furniture from the ruins and building temporary huts. I returned to Antioch yesterday, and came on to this place, about thirty-five miles, today. There is little harm done north of Antioch compared with the south side of the valley. Alexandretta was shaken, but no stones fell. Beylan, in the mountain pass (Pylæ Syriæ), is also almost uninjured. The shocks have continued in and around the south of Antioch at irregular intervals of from a few minutes to two or three hours. The wind has been strong today, and I have not observed one, but yesterday two or three shocks were strong enough to make the men run from the walls of houses which they were pulling down or excavating for furniture or goods. One man told me he counted forty-four shocks within twenty-four hours after the first one, which I can well believe. They were all accompanied by a noise like distant thunder or artillery, and produced a tremor of the ground, but no fresh ruin has, I believe, been made by any of them except the first great shock about 8 A. M. of the 3d inst. That shock one man describes, not inaptly, as shaking the house just as a horse shakes himself in harness when loosed from a journey, and then came a shower of stones, falling walls and roofs. Many of the houses—indeed, nearly all around Suadia and around Bitias—have fallen, and large bowlders from the mountain knocked down some few trees. The house of Dr. YATES, used as a mission school in Suadia, is in ruins, but the inmates were all saved. The house of the late Consul BARKER is entirely destroyed, the man who kept it narrowly escaping with his life. The Protestant mission chapel at Bitias forms a singular exception; not a stone of it has fallen, though the native pastor's house and others around were leveled to the ground. 'We are all safe, *al hamd-u-lallah*,' (thanks be to God,) said the pastor when I inquired for his family. Not so, however, in other cases. Some families have lost two or three of their number, and several are dead in every village to the South as far as Selencia. The number of dead in Antioch is as yet unknown. I met the Roman Catholic pastor yesterday among the ruins, and asked him how many he thought were killed. His reply, in French, was 'God only knows, probably over 1,000.' The opinion of Rev. P. O. POWERS, the excellent and respected American missionary, who has labored in Turkey for more than thirty-five years, was that 1,000 was probably nearer the number of lives lost than any other. The small community with which he is connected in Antioch, and which is also under the care of a native pastor, has suffered severely. Four, if not more of their number, are killed, and others more or less injured; the pastor's house and several others, together with a great part of the chapel and schools, have fallen, and service was last Sunday held in a garden on the mountain-side, near St. Paul's Gate. Messrs. LEVI, LOMBROSO & Co., before referred to, have, with praiseworthy promptitude, sent some relief to Mr. POWERS, I believe, specially to meet the wants of his suffering people, whose losses in houses and labor must be very heavy. Most, if not all, of the people of Antioch, who have not left, are living, from the Kai Makam downward, as I observed this morning, in tents in their gardens, yards, or compounds. The fear is that the houses and walls left standing are unsafe so long as the shocks continue, and some of the old people who remember the earthquake of 1822 say that the lesser shocks continued then, at short intervals, for the space of a month."

Another correspondent, writing from Antioch on April 10, says:

"A telegram announces another serious shock, the last of numerous minor ones, which, without intermission, have succeeded the first and most fatal one. Now, scarcely a house is left standing, though in this latter case the loss of life has not been so serious, (only five killed,) because the greater part of the inhabitants had fled to the country round, where they are now living in tents, sent from Aleppo for their accommodation, by our energetic Governor-General, SUREYA PASHA. In fact, the Governor, aided and abetted by the English Consul, Mr. SKENE, has been most unflagging in his efforts to supply the requisite surgeons, provisions and necessaries of all kinds, and has headed a subscription for the indiscriminate use of the sufferers, which has been rapidly and hourly increasing. The troops dispatched from Aleppo are now busy discovering the dead, some 1,600 bodies having been already extricated. This necessary work is much retarded by the fanaticism of the inhabitants, each religious denomination fighting for the dead of their own creed, instead of allowing the whole to be buried by the Moslem soldiery. The stench emanating from the corpses is something fearful, and pestilence will, it is much feared, result from the usual rapid putrefaction of dead bodies under a Syrian sun. As if these evils were not sufficient, the Dusari (a sect of idolators who worship Baal and Ashtoroth, improved the occasion and set upon the Turks, and slew RIFAAT BEY and his son, two Mussulmans who were obnoxious to them. The Mussulmans attribute this calamity in some mysterious manner to the Christians, and are under the impression that this baneful influence will continue to reign, so long as a single Christian's body is left uninterred;—they are, therefore, very anxious to bury all the dead Christians as quickly as possible, without the usual bell and candle and benefit of clergy which the Oriental Christians think so efficacious. Disputes thus frequently arise which at any moment may assume serious proportions if not duly checked."

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

RICHARD CARROLL, aged sixty, who lived alone at No. 301 Monroe-street, and who had not been seen for a week, was found dead in his room yesterday morning.

JOSEPH GLUCKNER, of No. 1,483 Third-avenue, was seriously injured about the head by being thrown out of his wagon while driving along Third-avenue, yesterday morning.

FREDERICK OCKFELDT, aged twenty-five, of No. 491 Ninth-avenue, received a terrible wound on his arm by a glass from a picture falling upon him at his residence. He was attended by Dr. MACLAY.

At 10¼ o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred in the basement of No. 45 Ann-street, occupied by P. METZ & SON as a storage for old paper and rags. Damage to building and contents, $500; insured.

THOS. and JAS. HALLECK, of No. 453 West Thirty-ninth-street, were committed for trial at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for robbing ROBERT BURNS, of No. 456 West Tenth-street, of a watch worth $25.

The steam-ship *Deutschland*, which left Bremen on April 27 and Southampton on April 30, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those at hand by the Cunard steam-ships last week.

Mrs. JULIA NOLAN, of No. 629 Barclay-street, Philadelphia, had a satchel containing wearing apparel and jewelry stolen from her while riding down-town, on Saturday night, in car No. 49 of the Tenth-avenue line.

At a late hour last night, GEO. LEYLAND, of No. 161 Perry-street, and WM. GAGE, of No. 794 Washington-street, had a fight in GEORGE TOPP'S lager-beer saloon, No. 495 Hudson-street, during which LEYLAND bit off a portion of GAGE'S nose. LEYLAND was arrested and locked up.

BARTHOLOMEW GARREGAN, aged forty, residing at No. 340 East Twenty-third-street, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and succeeded in inflicting a very dangerous wound. He was attended by Police Surgeon MACLAY and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY A. CROWLEY, aged three years, was so terribly scalded on Saturday night at her parents' residence in Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water, that she died yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

JAMES KILLOREN, of No. 362 Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, and JOSEPH FRIEBOLESS, of No. 230 First-avenue, quarreled last evening in the lager-beer saloon No. 228 First-avenue, during which FRIEBOLESS struck KILLOREN on the head with an iron bung-drawer, causing a severe wound. FRIEBOLESS was arrested.

The boys of the Grand-street Grammar-school No. 8, accompanied by their teacher, Mr. G. B. HENDRICKSON, went on a botanical excursion to Bronxdale on Friday last. They obtained many rare and beautiful wild flowers, including several species of anemones. They found the woods ankle deep in violets, and illuminated far as the eye could reach with the flaming ranks of the dog-wood, (*Cornus Florida*,) or Northern magnolia.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of ISAAC SPEYER, the young man who committed suicide on Saturday last by swallowing a quantity of Paris green at his residence, No. 274 Third-street. It appeared that two years ago his mother died, and about six months ago his father married again. This so displeased young SPEYER that he left his home in Hartford, Conn., and came to this City. No cause could be discovered for the suicidal act.

BROOOKLYN.

On Saturday night, ANN MCCORMICK struck CECELIA SKINNER, of No. 423 Bond-street, on the head with a hatchet, injuring her dangerously.

WM. CLINTON of the corner of Bond and Warren streets, was arrested yesterday for assaulting JAMES MORAN with an ax, nearly cutting his head off.

JOHN PARTINGTON, of No. 147 Tillary-street, was found dead in bed, on Saturday night, with an empty bottle, labeled laudanum, on a table by his side.

A child of two years, MARTHA MURTHA, while playing, yesterday, in front of her parents' residence, No. 688 Bergen-street, was run over by a car and instantly killed.

On Saturday night a policeman found a male infant, about six weeks old, in the vacant lot No. 55 Norman-avenue. It was turned over to the Superintendent of the Poor.

THOMAS SWEENEY, fifteen years old, was arrested, yesterday, for breaking into a grocery-store on the corner of Willow-place and State-street, and robbing it of liquors and cigars.

The coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. ELIZA HARRIS, who drowned her infant child on Friday night in a pail of water, brought a verdict that the mother is insane, and she was yesterday sent to the Flatbush Asylum.

A boatman, yesterday, found the body of a man floating in Buttermilk Channel. It had no clothing except a pair of boots and a red flannel shirt bound about the head, and had been in the water so long as to render the features indistinguishable.

NEW-JERSEY.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Long Branch Banking Company were $30,000 on the day that the books were first opened.

The drug-store of FRANK CLARK, on Communipaw-avenue, Jersey City, was burned late on Saturday night, causing a loss of $2,500. One of the clerks was handling a can of alcohol when it took fire and exploded. The property was fully insured.

A Remarkable Voyage—A Heroine of the Deep.

The brig *Abbie Clifford*, of Stockton, Me., from Pernambuco March 27, with sugar to JAMES E. WARD & CO., arrived at this port yesterday. Her log sets forth that on the second day out GUSTAVE JOHNSON, a seaman, was taken sick with yellow fever, and died on April 1; ALLEN SMITH was taken sick the 6th, and died the 9th; J. J. FAY, steward, died at the British Hospital, Pernambuco, March 20. The Captain's wife and others were sick with the fever, but recovered. Since the death of the mate, Mrs. CLIFFORD has navigated the vessel. Capt. CLIFFORD was thirty-seven years old, and a native of Stockton, Me.; ALLEN SMITH, thirty-one years, and a native of Steep Falls, Me.; J. J. FAY, twenty-six years, and a native of Rockport, Mass. The *Abbie Clifford* had fine weather up to Hatteras; thence five days with heavy gales from the north-west; split sails, &c.

Highway Robbery by a Woman.

On Saturday evening FRANKLIN DUNN, a resident of Brooklyn, was robbed of $200 on the Newark Plank road by Mrs. MARGARET FARRAR and JAMES ROBERTS. DUNN had left Brooklyn with his horse and wagon early in the afternoon, having $900 in his possession, to go to Newark to pay some men employed by him there. In Grand-street, Jersey City, he stopped at the house of Mrs. FARRAR and drank deeply. She learned that he had money and asked him for a ride for herself and ROBERTS to Newark. He took them with him, and they stopped at the Glendale House to get more drink. While they were here the pair robbed him of $200. He returned to the Fourth Precinct Police Station and gave information. Officers were put upon their track, and at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning they were captured near the Passaic Bridge. The money was found in ROBERTS' possession.

Raising the Price of Bread.

About sixty German master-bakers met at the Harmonic, yesterday morning, when action was taken toward raising the price of bread from eight to ten cents per loaf. A general meeting of bakers on the subject is to be called for next Thursday.

[Advertisement.]
DR. PITCHER'S CASTORIA
Is a substitute for castor-oil, and has the most remarkable effects ever produced by any remedy. Unlike oil, pills, or narcotic syrups, it is pleasant to take; does not nauseate the stomach or gripe the bowels; on the contrary, it assimilates the food, and is sure to physic where the bowels are out of order. We have the record of many instances of sudden relief where the bowels have not moved for five, ten, and even twenty days, and where constant vomiting had existed, with violent congestions and serious fevers. It contains neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol, and is equally adapted to adults and children. It acts like magic for stomach-ache, wind-colic, constipation, &c. Every family should have it. We know what the Castoria is, and desire that physicians and nurses shall thoroughly test it. We will furnish such persons without charge.
J. B. ROSE & CO., No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
THE HAT OF THE PERIOD.—KNOX has introduced his "GREELEY HAT." All who intend to support the Cincinnati nominee must call at once at No. 218 Broadway and procure one of them.

[Advertisement.]
Phrenological examinations daily, at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects, and best pursuit.

Weekly Havana Market.

HAVANA, May 11.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 420,500 boxes and 27,000 hhds.; receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 48,000 boxes and 5,000 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 48,500 boxes and 3,900 hhds., including 20,500 boxes and 3,700 hhds. to the United States; market active; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S., 9¾@10¾ reals ₱ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 D.S., 11¼@13¼ reals ₱ arrobe. Molasses SUGAR in fair demand at 8@8¾ reals for Nos. 8 to 10 Muscovado Sugar; fair to good Refining active, owing to favorable foreign advices—quoted at 9¼@9¾ reals ₱ arrobe; Grocery grades, (merchants refuse to purchase, owing to the high demands of holders,) quoted at 10¾@11¼ reals ₱ arrobe. BACON quiet at $13 75 ₱ cwt. BUTTER nominal; superior American, $26@$28 ₱ quintal. FLOUR firm and unchanged. HAMS dull; American salted, $15@$17 ₱ quintal; American Sugar-cured, $19@$21 ₱ quintal. LARD, in kegs, easier at $14 50@$15 ₱ quintal; in tins, firmer, but not quotably higher. WAX active but unchanged. HONEY firm at 6½ reals ₱ gallon. NAVAL STORES nominal. SHOOKS—Box, 9¾@10 reals; Hogshead Shooks for Molasses buoyant at 20@22 reals; Empty Hogsheads firmer at $3 50@$3 75. HOOPS dull; Short-shaved, $30@$32 per thousand. FREIGHTS steady; a fall in rates is expected; to Northern and Southern ports in the United States—₱ box of Sugar, $1 50@$1 62½; ₱ hhd. of sugar, $6 50@$7; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $4@$5. To Falmouth and orders 46s.@50s. ₱ ton.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—Miss McEachen, J. H. Carpenter, A. Cameron, Thos. Wilson and child, Thos. Masters, H. Booth, Chas. Berrall, Geo. Lott, A. S. Lopez, J. W. Atley, Mr. Marks and lady, W. B. Sherwood, Capt. Butter, Mrs. Stevens, Col. Latrobe and lady, D. B. Gowdyne, Mr. Hartley and lady, Miss M. A. Davies, H. S. Ono, C. F. Brown and lady, Mrs. Allen, F. M. Ballou and lady, Miss V. Zabriskie, Mrs. B. Murray, Miss Stevens, Miss C. Murray.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:45	Sun sets.....7:08	Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:16	Gov. Island.12:05	Hell Gate...1:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 12.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Nevnaber, Bremen, April 27, via Southampton 30th, with mdse. and 722 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co.. Experienced up to the Banks strong winds and several heavy gales from the W.; afterward, light southerly and north-easterly winds, with great deal of fog. May 9, lat. 41 46, lon. 57 28, passed an English bark showing signals V F T B, bound northward; 11th, lat. 40 20, lon. 70 49, ship Henry, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for New-York; same date, lat. 40 20, lon. 70 58, ship Joshua, bound W.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans May 5, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. Had fine weather.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool April 30, and Queenstown May 1, with mdse. and 1,089 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Detained 3½ hs. outside Sandy Hook by fog.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Robert Lees, (of Liverpool,) Rose, Calcutta and Sand Heads Jan. 5, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 29, and crossed the equator March 30, in lon. 27 W. Had light, baffling winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

Ship Glenhaven, (of Bristol,) Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. to Russell, Howes & Co. Had light S. W. winds: 3 ds. coming out of the channel; from the 16th April to the 27th had fine weather and moderate breezes from N. and N. E.; from the 27th to the 30th had a gale veering from S. to N. W. in lat 45 N., lon. 49 W., with a high cross sea and very low barometer—28.60; since the 30th have had moderate and light winds, variable from S. W. and westward, and much foggy weather.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London April 5 and the Isle of Wight 7th, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather throughout; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had fine weather up to the Banks; from thence 19 ds., with gales from S. W. to N. W.; April 23, Chas. Thomson, seaman, aged 18 years, a native of Scotland, fell from the foretopsail yard overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Prinz Albert, (N. G.,) Haepfner, Hamburg 39 ds., with mdse. and 320 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the N. passage and had strong, variable winds; was 12 ds. W. of the Banks; had 5 deaths and 2 births; April 23, lat. 49 46, lon. 41 35, spoke Br. bark Statesman, from Belfast, for Kanískeg; April 30, on the Banks, spoke ship Chas. Maffat, from ——, for Quebec.

Ship Princeton, Porter, Antwerp April 12, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to W. T. Frost. Came the middle passage and had fine weather throughout; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Cunningham, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. and 289 passengers (all well) to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Henry, (N. G.,) Wessers, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and 440 passengers to H. Koop & Co. Took the middle passage and had fine weather; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks; April 19, lat. 48, lon. 34 35, saw ship Geo. Warren steering E; same time, &c., saw brig Carrie Bertha, steering E.; had 2 deaths.

Ship Research, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Mosher, Antwerp 51 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather; was 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London March 28, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Gilmore, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Carver & Barnes. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

School-ship Mercury, Giraud, from Los Palmas.

Bark Florence, Hall, Zanzibar Feb. 5, with mdse. to Arnold, Hines & Co. Passed the Cape March 14, and crossed the equator April 13, in lon. 32 W.; Feb. 24 and 25 had a heavy gale in Mozambique Channel; were becalmed for 12 ds. previous.

Bark Doctor C. Tupper, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Chambers, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Took the northern passage, and had moderate weather; was 14 ds. N. of the Banks; May 9, evening, 50 miles E. of Nantucket, was run into by an unknown bark; carried away the gallant-yard, upper maintopsail, maintopsail, the gallantsail and spanker, with everything connected.

Bark Chance, (N. G.,) Ulrich, Hiogo Jan. 15, with tea to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjier Feb 3, Cape of Good Hope March 17, touched at St. Helena March 29, and crossed the equator April 16, in lon. 33 W.; had moderate weather up to Cape Hatteras, then 8 ds. with strong W. gales and calms; was into Hampton Roads for orders, and sld. from thence 9th inst.

Bark Caroline, (N. G.,) Stricker, Bremen 51 ds. with mdse. and 414 passengers to E. Pauli. Took the middle passage and had light winds and calms throughout. Had 17 deaths, 12 adults and 5 children. Also 3 births.

Bark T. F. Whiton, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Gessner, (N. G.,) Christoffers, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 372 passengers to Herm. Koop & Co. Took the middle passage, and had fine weather throughout; was 21 ds. W. of Banks; had 16 deaths and births.

Bark Ida Griffin, Westbery, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. May 9, Cape Hatteras bearing N. S. W. 40 miles, spoke schr. Early Bird, from New York, for Mosquito Inlet, Fla.

Bark James R. Boyd, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Androssan 27 ds., with pig-iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken; took the northern passage and had fine weather throughout; was 9 ds. west of the Banks.

Bark Annie Ada, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Croom, Cardenas 11 ds., with melado and sugar to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; May 10, off Cape May, passed a vessel which apparently had been on fire; was about 18 feet above water and 130 feet long.

Bark Pallas, (Russ.,) Niska, Hartlepool 74 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to master. Took the southern passage, and had light baffling winds and fine weather throughout.

Bark Aucbald, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, London 34 ds., with mdse. to Russell, Bowes & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockman. Had fine weather up to the Banks, thence 10 ds. with N. winds and fine weather; May 8, lat. 41, lon. 55, spoke bark Vendue, steering W.

Bark Alice Campbell, (of Boston,) Messina 62 ds., with fruit to J. E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to master. Was 28 ds. to Gibraltar; took the northern passage, and had strong W. winds throughout; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Indiana, (of London,) Zarnichow, Liverpool April 1, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Uncle Sam, Crover, Humacoa, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to J. V. Onatavia & Co. Had light winds most of the passage; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Soeskummeren, (Norw.,) Westergaard, Port Talbot 49 days, with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; took the north passage and had variable weather; was 21 ds. N. of the Banks.

Brig James Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Troyard, Havana 10 ds., with molasses to H. B. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had variable weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Manzanilla 24 ds., with melado, &c., to Thomas J. Owens—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Abbie Clifford (late Clifford), of Stockton, Me., Pernambuco March 27, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Alice M., (of St. John, N. B.,) Commo, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Had strong N. winds up to the Bahama's banks; from thence fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Thela, (Norw.,) Randoff, Middlesboro 72 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockman. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather; was 8 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Brig Delmonte Locke, (of Bangor,) Hatch, Brunswich, Ga., 9 ds., with yellow pine to Geo. D. Gilchrist—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Dei Gratia, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Bogart, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Mary Ellen, (of Islip, Long Island,) Hawkins, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pine-apples to James Douglas—vessel to master. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Impulse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curtis, Maracaibo 16 ds., with coffee, &c., to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port barks Ilva, Victoria, Perez and Aimena, for New-York, wtg.; brigs Sea Bird and Spring Bird, do., do.

Schr. M. B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah 5 ds., with yellow pine to the New-Haven Steam Saw-mill Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Van Brunt Bros. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ada Birdsall, Johnson, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds. with yellow pine to Henry Reimers—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsay, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Richardson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Emma, Whitman, Virginia.
Schr. Ann F. Tipple, Philips, New-Bedford.
Schr. T. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Idlewild, Hickman, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Lulong, Virginia.
Schr. H. S. Lawson, Henderson, Virginia.
Schr. A. L. Pearce, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr. Mary, Thomas, Virginia.
Schr. Two Marys, Willis, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Wells, Lane, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. Cummins, Smith, Cohassett.
Schr. Sallie Ann, Willetts, Virginia.
Schr. Emerald, Casco, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly.
Schr. Adrian, White, Newport.
Schr. Lucy Ann, Bishop, Fall River.
Schr. H. B. Drew, Bridgeport.
Schr. M. L. Davis, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., foggy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—Arr. bark Poseidon, from Gottenburg; ship Bengal, from Passarooung; barks Delta, from Melbourne; Brothers, from Messina; brig John Wesley, from Messina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 12.—Arr. bark Leila, from Newport, England.

Sld. schrs. Montana, for Boston; E. C. Romelly, for New-York; Mataska, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 12.—Arr. steam-ship Huntsville, for New-York.

Sld. bark Alamo, for Revel.

Spoken, &c.

April 13, by bark Chance, in lat. 1 24 S., lon. 28 W., spoke brig Sjord, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Pernambuco; same date, &c., bark Pekin, (Fr.,) from Havre, for Arica.

March 4, by bark Florence Hall, in lat. 28 59 S., lon. 35 12 E., spoke ship Borneo, from Java, for Boston.

May 6, by ship Western Metropolis, off Conch Reef, spoke bark Howard, (Br.,) from Pensacola, for Belfast, I., 9th, lat. 29 40, lon. 79 37, signaled a ship showing numbers 0273, 3d dispend, bound N.

March 23, by ship Robert Lees, in lat. 2 25 S., lon. 26 W., spoke ship Golden Hind, hence for San Francisco, 38 ds. out; March 24, lat. 1 45 S., lon. 25 W., bark Gipsey, (Fr.,) from Liverpool, for Buenos Ayres, 38 ds. out; March 28, lat. 3 S., lon. 28 W., schr. St. Devenick, from Leith, for Rio Janeiro; March 30, lat. 8 S., lon. 28 13 W., ship Benlomond, (Br.,) from Sidney, N. S. W., for Liverpool, 79 ds. out.

May 1, by brig Alice M., off Cardenas, bark Rebecca Caruana, from Marseilles, for Matanzas, 58 ds. out.

April 27, by ship Marlborough, in lat. 42 4 N., lon. 57 30 W., spoke bark Alice Ray, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, 30 ds. out.

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